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EUROPE.

Partial Success of the Government in Repressing the Paris Insurrection.

Increased Strength of the Loyal Nationals in the City.

Rumored Assassination of Gen. Ducrot by the Insurgents.

A New Volunteer Force to be Raised in the Departments.

A Heavy Ministerial Majority in the Spanish Cortes.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

DISORDERED PARIS.

Proclamation of the Insurrectionary Committee—Admiral Saisset to Command the National Guards—Gen. Lullemand to Succeed Gen. Vinoy—Gen. Ducrot Assassinated—A Volunteer Legion to be Raised.

LONDON, March 24.—The insurrectionary Central Committee has issued a proclamation, postponing the elections in Paris until after energetic measures shall have caused their reclaimed rights to be respected.

At a meeting of the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Paris, Admiral Saisset was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the city, with Gen. Langlois as Chief of Staff, and Victor Schoelcher as Chief of Artillery.

The appointment of Saisset has inspired confidence among the friends of order.

The Belleville Nationals have occupied the Mairies in the Rue Drouot and First Arrondissement of Paris, after a long negotiation with the Nationals of the quarter, with whom a number of Zouaves and Guards Mobile of the Seine were seen.

The Mobiles demand arms to fight the insurgents who have barricaded the Place Vendôme.

Gen. Lafflemaulit will probably succeed Gen. Vinoy in the military command of Paris.

The orderly Nationals have expelled the insurgents from a part of the Eighth Arrondissement comprising the Faubourg St. Honore, the Second Arrondissement, comprising the Place de la Bourse, and the Ninth Arrondissement comprising the Rue Drouot. They then occupied the St. Lozare Station, and asked of the Government at Versailles a reinforcement of troops to retake the railway crossing where the insurgents control traffic. Among the victims of the affair in the Place Vendome was an American named George Trenor.

At noon yesterday Paris was quiet, and the Bourse was closed. It was rumored that Gen. Ducrot had been shot by his own soldiers.

At the sitting of the Assembly on Wednesday, it is said to have been decided to hold the municipal elections in Paris before the 10th of April. Military measures against Paris were also projected. Gen. Chanzy, who is at Versailles, has been commissioned to raise a volunteer legion in the west of France, and has issued an appeal to the defenders of order, family and religion, to join the ranks.

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* says the people are flying from Paris terror-stricken, and that the rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter to recover their lost ground.

PARIS, March 24.—Paris is quiet today. The shops are all closed, and there are but few pedestrians in the streets.

The Attitude of the German Garrison—The Insurrection in Danger—The Insurgent Leaders Losing Control of Their Men.

LONDON, March 24.—Gen. Schlotteim, the Prussian commander at St. Denis, has sent a dispatch to the commander of Paris to the effect that the Germans occupying the forts on the north and north-eastern sides of the city will maintain a passive and friendly attitude while nothing hostile is done, but if the conditions of the preliminaries of peace are overstepped, Paris will be treated as an enemy. The delegate of the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the revolutionary proceedings in Paris are purely as to municipal affairs, and can in no sense be regarded as aggressive toward Germany. The delegate adds that he has no jurisdiction, and cannot discuss matters in reference to the preliminaries of peace, which were voted by the Assembly at Bordeaux.

The official journal of the insurrectionists threatens that all writers for the Press who attack the Central Committee will be brought before that body for trial. The same journal announces that all officials who do not return to their posts before the 25th of March will be discharged.

The *Debats* contains a bold article, bearing the signature of M. Lemoinne, attacking the National Government in scathing language for its apathy toward the insurrection.

Admiral Saisset was present with the friends of order at the Place Vendome, on Wednesday, and fortunately was not wounded by the fire of the insurgent Nationals.

The *Debats* says that in the encounter of Wednesday evening some of the insurgents fired into each other, and that several of them were wounded. Henri Pepin, editor of one of the Paris journals, received a bullet in his side, and his life is despaired of.

The orderly Nationals have determined to incorporate the regular soldiers in Paris into their ranks.

The Versailles Government intends making an appeal to the National and Mobile Guards of the Departments for support and the maintenance of order.

One of the Paris Deputies who held a parley with the insurgents at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, says the insurrectionary Committee is losing the upper hand over its own men.

The orderly National Guards now occupy the space between the Rue Richelieu, the Boulevard and Rue Montmartre, the Rue des Halles, the Rue du Pont Neuf, the Rue Saint Germain Pauxerrois, and the Rue de Rivoli.

Gen. Leflo, who had tendered his resignation as Minister of War, has withdrawn it.

The Mairie of the First Arrondissement is defended by two guns.

The insurgents in the Place Vendome were reinforced on Thursday with two guns.

The insurgents have occupied the Mairie of the Arrondissement du Pantheon. They failed to seduce the scholars of the Polytechnique, who have obtained a week's holiday and joined the orderly Nationals in the Place de la Bourse, where there is a large force and great vigilance, in expectation of an attack from the insurgents.

The Montmartrites and insurgents generally are in ecstacies over the friendliness exhibited in Gen Schlotteim's dispatch, while the Parisians suspect complicity on the part of the Prussians with the insurgents.

The London *Telegraph's* special dispatch gives the justification published by the commander of the insurgent Nationals of the massacre in the Place Vendome. He says the people who made the demonstration against his forces, provoked them by yells of derision, and fired first, killing one of his command.

The German Warning to the Parisians—Inflammatory Meeting of Paris Workmen.

LONDON, March 24.—Dispatches from Berlin alter the terms of the warning given by the Germans to Paris. The announcement, as officially reported, is to the effect that if any attempt is made by the Parisians to rearm the mobiles, the Germans will reopen fire upon the city. No time for such action is specified. The unemployed workmen of Paris were to hold a public meeting yesterday. The call for the meeting was of a most inflammatory character.

Concentrating the Loyal Nationals—Pardoning Soldiers Engaged in the Emeute.

LONDON, March 24—Midnight.—Admiral Saisset, Gen. Langlois and Victor Schoelcher have undertaken to concentrate the loyal battalions of the National Guard in the Place de la Bourse, and re-establish the Staff head-quarters there provisionally.

It is asserted that Saisset is disposed to pardon the regular soldiers and national guards involved in the emeutes, restore municipal franchises, continue the pay of the Nationals, and revoke the law in regard to the payment of bills at maturity; and that he urges the Assembly to so legislate as to reconcile all conflicting interests.

The other journals refute the charge which was made by the *Rappel* that the first shot in the affair of Wednesday was fired by the friends of order.

Lord Lyons's Opinion of the Situation.

LONDON, March 24.—Lord Lyons telegraphs to the Government that he is confident of the early restoration of order in Paris.

FRANCE.

Dreadful Accident to a Military Train—A Regiment of the Line Declines to Join the Insurgents—Disturbances at Lyons.

LONDON, March 24.—An accident has occured to a railway train, filled with interned artillerymen returning to France, by which twenty-two were killed and seventy-two injured.

The Minister of the Interior has notified the National Guards of Rouen to make preparation to defend the Government against the insurgents.

The London *Times'* special dispatch from Versailles says the Montmartrites have stopped a train en route with prisoners to Versailles. The released prisoners of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the line resisted all the efforts to induce them to join the insurgents, and upon their arrival at Versailles were received enthusiastically by the authorities, people and troops. Their officers were at once promoted. The insurgent Committee has arrested one of its own officers, named Lullier.

Disturbances are reported to have occurred at Lyons, where some of the people have proclaimed the commune and resisted the red flag. M. Thiers has telegraphed to the Prefects to set at work the anarchist Lyonese, and given a credit for the purpose.

PARIS, March 24.—The Civic Guard at Marseilles have seized the telegraph in the vicinity, and the service toward Spain is stopped.

Organization of Volunteer Commands in the Departments—An Exciting Scene in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, March 23.—To the National Assembly, today, the Government proposed a law for the organization of volunteers, which was adopted. Under its terms every department of France is to send to Versailles immediately, a battalion of volunteers for the support of the Government.

A proposition for the appointment of a committee of fifteen members of the Assembly to proceed to Paris and assist in restoring order, was favorably considered.

Several of the Mayors of arrondissements in Paris, who were compelled to find safety in flight from the city, were invited to take seats in the Assembly. As they entered the Chamber there was great applause from the Deputies of the Left, while those of the Right protested against the action of the body. A scene of tumult ensued, lasting until the adjournment.

Volunteers for the Relief of Paris—Inability of the Government to Afford Protection to German Subjects.

LONDON, March 24.—The Mayor of Lille has issued a proclamation inviting volunteers to march on Paris. The *Echo du Nord* publishes a letter from M. Chevreau to President Thiers denying that M. Rouher is in any way responsible for the disturbances in Paris.

Official notice is given that Germans going to France cannot have their passports viséd, and if they go without them they are liable to be stopped on the frontier. The reason is that the French authorities are unable to give efficient protection to German subjects in France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Army Bill Sustained in Parliament—An Animated Debate in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 24.—The House of Commons last night, sustained the Ministry on various clauses of the Army bill by heavy majorities.

In the House of Commons Mr. Mundella caused a deep sensation by moving a resolve that while the House approves of the principle of the measure for the abolition of the system of purchase of commissions in the army, it believes that the army and navy can be made efficient without any increase of expenditure from the ordinary estimates.

Mr. Gladstone, in opposing the motion, detailed many arguments why the House should reserve its judgment on the antithesis between the intentions of the Government and its past conduct, and stated that the economy of the Government was only suspended for a time by the pressure of the exigencies of the late war.

Messrs. George Dixon and Jacob Bright, both members from Birmingham, made speeches in eloquent denunciation of Ministerial extravagance, and accusing the Government of having violated its pledges to the nation.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, having spoken in reply, a division of the House was called for, and the Government was sustained by a majority of 204.

Mr. Leatham, member for Huddersfield, submitted a motion for the reduction of the proposed increase in the army to 20,000 men, which, on a division, was rejected by 280 majority.

Proceedings in the English Parliament Yesterday—The Chinese Question—France Not to be Annoyed by Demands.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Lords today debate arose on the policy of the British Government toward China, which was denounced by Earl Grey and the Duke of Somerset. Earl Granville stated that a British man-of-war had been stationed at each Chinese port with orders to act in cases of outrage after communicating with the Legation at Pekin. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the Government had no intention of prosecuting any of the speakers at a recent republican meeting in London for treasonable language. It was announced that the Easter recess of Parliament would commence on the 4th, and last until the 17th of April. Mr. Stansfeld announced that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was adverse to making reclamations on France for injuries to British subjects residing in that country, and Mr. Gladstone followed this up with the statement that the Government was not disposed to press claims against France for the property of British subjects which had been destroyed. Mr. Gregory moved a resolution looking to the improvement of laborers' cottages in Ireland. The motion was supported by the Marquis of Hartington and others.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Trade Strike in Antwerp—Organization of the German Parliament—Ovation to United States Minister Bancroft—Recall of the Spanish Elections.

LONDON, March 24.—A strike is in progress among the cigar-makers of Antwerp.

BERLIN, March 24.—At yesterday's session of the German Parliament, Herr Simson was elected President, and Prince Hohenlohe Vice-President, and Herr Weber Second Vice-President of the Reichstag or popular House.

The American Minister, Hon. George Bancroft, has received an ovation from the people of Berlin.

MADRID, March 23.—The result of the elections to the Spanish Cortes is as follows:

Chamber of Deputies—Carlists, 50; Republicans, 45; Moderates, 15; Montpensierists, 13; Ministerialists, 230.

Senate—122 Ministerialists, and 19 Opposition members.

The King of Portugal has congratulated King Amadeus and his Queen upon their peaceable accession to the throne, and conferred various Portuguese orders on their Majesties.

A German Celebration Broken Up in Roumania.

BUCHAREST, March 23.—While the Germans here were engaged in celebrating the birthday of the Emperor they were attacked by a mob, and several persons were injured. The German Consul, who was present, was roughly handled by the rioters. The Ministers and Prefect of Police have resigned.

The Fenian Convention and the Irish Exiles—Kilkenny Harmony.

At the meeting of the Fenian Convention yesterday, A. A. Griffin, Chairman, the Committee of Invitation reported an interview with Dr. Power and Mr. Walsh, of the Directory of the Irish Confederation, and other exiles. A series of questions were put by the Committee to the exiles, the answers to which were that the Directory were willing to receive suggestions from the Committee, but did not deem it advisable to attend the Convention; that they would be willing to change the name of the Confederation if sufficient reason were shown, but not in favor of any existing name; that they would be willing to surrender some details of the programme, but not any portion of the principles of the confederation. That to receive members of the Fenian Brotherhood on their Directory would only cause more factions.

Mr. Mabrs, Chairman of the Committee, strongly advocated union, and expressed his opinion that from what he had taken of the gentlemen representing the Directory, union was possible.

Col. O'Mahony said there was no use whatever in trying further for union. Several delegates expressed themselves to a like effect, and said that the surrender of an existing representative organization to a self-constituted Directory would be unwise and unconstitutional.

Mr. Mabrs, Capt. O'Connell and another gentleman saw no obstacles to union in the propositions of the Directory.

Eventually, after several propositions had been made, a substitute for the whole was offered to the effect—that the Convention would be willing to have five members of the Confederation as members of the Brotherhood as a governing body of the Irish Revolutionary Societies in America for one year, succeeding Directories to be elected by the Convention; that their decisions be communicated to the exiles, and that if not satisfactory, they be requested to state what would be, the Committee of Invitation to meet at night session.

The Convention then adjourned to 8 P. M.

Capt. Moriarty, one of the latest arrived exiles, entered during the proceedings, and was received with cheers.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MADISON, Wis., March 24.—The Wisconsin Legislature will adjourn to-morrow at noon. The veto by Gov. Fairchild of Mr. Dell's Improvement bill, was sustained in the Assembly by a vote of 52 to 33. The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the reported corruption on the passage of the bill, to report at the next session of the Legislature.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 24.—A large meeting of citizens was held today and committees appointed for the purpose of effecting the organization of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Philadelphia Society; Mrs. White, of the ladies' branch of the same Society, and others.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 24.—The Governor, members of the Legislature, and other invited guests, visited various localities about the city today. After passing through various Departments, a collation was partaken of at the residences of Hon. George H. Pendleton and Henry Probasco, in Clifton.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Thomas Preble, son of the senior partner of Preble & Fisher, in New-Richmond, Ohio, was caught on Wednesday by the belt attached to the planing-machine, and carried around with such velocity that his legs and arms were threshed into shreds, and the man almost instantly killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The sales of the week of rock was unprecedentedly large. Original Hidden Treasure, $7 25; Crown Point, $144; Bulwer, $80; Overman, $2 25; Gould & Curry, $69; Yellow Jacket, $66; Ophir, $12; Chollar, $71; Hale & Norcross, $80; Golden Chariot, $43; Sierra Nevada, $13.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., March 20.—A letter from Puerto Plata announces that Luperon has captured Savaneta and Guayabin, and is preparing to march on Santiago.

ALBANY.

Tweed's Ingenious Plan to Nullify the Registry Law.

How He Keeps Faith With the Supporters of Last Year's Charter—The Scheme to Destroy the Board of Education—"Free Rum" a Plank in the Democratic Platform—Erie—The Ring Beaten on the Tax Levy—Senator Graham's Attitude.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 24, 1871.

The bill introduced by Tweed last evening, to change the Registry law of New-York City, is exciting a good deal of comment among Republican Senators. It will be recollected that at the beginning of the session Mr. Cramer introduced a bill to abolish the Registry law altogether; but Twain, who claims to live up to his agreements and compacts, express or implied, on all occasions, could not consent to Cramer's bill, for the reason that the election law passed last year, and which is based on the Registry law, was a part of the agreement by which Republican votes were obtained for the new charter. To repeal the Registry law now, be considered a violation of the compact, which he could not sanction, unless with the assent of the Republicans who were parties to it. But the bill introduced by him last evening accomplishes substantially the same result. If it does not abolish the Registry law it takes nearly all the vitality out of it. By extending the time in which voters can be registered up to the day before the election, it prevents that rigid inspection of the names and the detection of repeaters, without which a registry law is of no value whatever. The time intervening between the last day of registering and the election day, as the law now stands, enabled the Republicans, last Fall, to keep fifteen thousand fraudulent Democratic votes out of the ballot-box. The amendment proposed by Tweed's bill can have no other possible object than to prevent another such catastrophe from befalling the Democracy and to facilitate repeating and fraud.

Akin to this violation of good faith with the Republicans is the provision of the amendments to the City Charter introduced by the same party yesterday, which abolishes the Board of Education. This Board, as now organized, was created under a law which passed the Legislature two years ago when the Republicans had the majority in both Houses. It was asked for by the Democrats, and granted with the understanding that it should be permanent. It provided that seven members of the Board should be voted for by the people, each party running a ticket with seven names; that the tickets having the highest number of votes should be declared elected, and that the remaining five members of the Board should be appointed by the Mayor from the five names having the next highest vote to the seven declared elected. In this way both political parties would be represented in the Board, and all its members would have their claims passed upon by the people. But under the amendment proposed by Tweed, the Board of Education, like all the other departments of the City Government, is taken out of the hands of the people and placed entirely under the control of the King. Tweed says it is understood that the same men will be reappointed who compose the present Board, but there may be some of those men whom the people don't want; there certainly is one—Mr. Nathaniel Sands—who could not retain his seat in the Board after the next Fall election if he were required, as he would be under the present law, to get his nomination for the place from either political party.

Here then are two measures introduced by Tweed, both of which are violations of an honorable agreement made with Republicans, and both designed to consolidate the power of the Ring at the expense of the people.

The Excise Law.

The amended Excise law, which failed the other day for want of a constitutional vote, was brought up again in the Assembly this morning, and put through under the previous question by a party vote—only two Republicans—Parsud and Smith—voting with the Democrats. Mr. Littlejohn made a forcible speech against the bill, particularly that clause of it which exempts applicants for license to sell liquor from getting the endorsement of twenty freeholders to their application. He appealed to the Democrats to point out what harm there could be in retaining this safeguard against free sale of intoxicating liquors, which was admitted on all hands to be the greatest evil that afflicted society; but the Democracy paid no heed to the appeal—Tom Fields had pronounced the bill a Democratic measure, and that was enough. The bill received sixty-six votes, one more than required by the Constitution, and the result establishes that "free rum" is hereafter to be formally incorporated as a leading plank in the Democratic platform.

The Erie Bill.

It was expected that the Railroad Committee would make their report today on Goodrich's bill to repeal the Erie Director's act, but Flagg, the Chairman, asks for more time to write out his report. It will probably be presented to-morrow morning, as the Committee have promised that it shall not be delayed beyond this week. For the first time this session, the Assembly meets on Saturday, and it is doubtless the intention of the majority to dispose of the Erie bill before adjourning this week.

The Tax Levy.

Senator Graham is absent from his seat again today, and the Senate has adjourned over till Monday evening. It is rumored that the Ring are about ready to abandon the tax levy scheme which has received such a thorough ventilation in the Press as to make it generally odious. Tweed pretends that he can get enough votes to pass it whenever he wishes to do so; but this is more than doubtful. He will not have the hardihood to claim that he can get a single Republican Senator to vote for it, and, unless Graham loses the mark, it is difficult to see how the measure could be carried. The fact is the "Ring" is beaten for once, and might as well own up. It was their intention to pass this bill last Tuesday, and to have had it through both Houses before this time; but they have discovered that it is possible to propose legislation too outrageous even for a Democrat. Senator Murphy, of Kings, has not yet expressed himself upon the merits of the bill—having been absent the evening it went through the Committee of the Whole—and, it is rumored, that he has serious objections to the principle involved in this method of raising taxes and disposing of the money. As for Graham, he is said to have expressed a determination to "stand firm," but the query about him is not "does he stand *firm*?" but "what does he stand *for*?"

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The Assembly's Evening Work—Another Respite for the Railroad Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—The evening session of the Assembly was spent in the consideration of canal claims. A resolution was carried to adjourn at 12½ P. M. to-morrow until Monday night, and that to-morrow's session be devoted exclusively to general orders. This will prevent the consideration of the Erie bill, and the Railroad Committee will gain a further delay in making their report.

Business Before the Railroad Commissioners—Unjust Management—Erie—New-Hamburg.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—A joint meeting of the Railroad Committees of both Houses of the Legislature will be held in the Capitol on Wednesday next, 29th inst., when the general management of railroads in this State will be discussed. Several Boards of Trade and others interested in the transportation of freight, have determined to be represented. Petitions bearing the signatures of 20,000 persons have been presented to the Legislature, praying for relief from unjust and offensive railroad management. At a meeting of the Railroad Committee this morning, Mr. Littlejohn moved to take a vote on the report of the Erie Classification Repealing bill, but Mr. Flagg asked postponement, as he had not yet concluded the writing of the report. Some discussion ensued as to the delay, when Mr. Flagg promised to have the report ready to-morrow morning, the postponement was carried. The Joint Committee on the New-Hamburg disaster was also to have a final meeting this morning, but the Senate portion of the Committee failed to appear.

REGULAR RECORD.

SENATE. ALBANY, Friday, March 24.

The following bills were reported:

Amending the act to reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York, being the amendments to the charter introduced by Mr. Tweed yesterday; incorporating the Continental Loan and Land Company; providing for improving streets in New-York; amending the act relative to elections in the City of New-York; incorporating the Progress Club in the City of New-York; incorporating the Lackawanna Association Loan and Trust Company; incorporating the Atlantic American Loan and Trust Company; incorporating the Troy Security Loan Company; to lay out county roads in Brooklyn; amending the act for widening and improving Union Avenue, Brooklyn; amending the act relative to the Courts of Record in the Third Judicial District in New-York; incorporating the Schenectady Water Company; compelling the New-York Central Railroad Company to change the place of crossing at the Erie Canal, Erie County; appropriating money to the Hudson River State Hospital; incorporating the Singing Society Germania, of Poughkeepsie; allowing carriers to ply in state parks in Brooklyn.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Banks—Incorporating the Metropolitan Loan and Trust Company.

By Mr. Frost—Incorporating the Staten Island North-Side Railroad Company.

The following bills were passed:

Regulating the construction and for the protection of railroad crossings in Westchester County; amending the charter of the New-York Commercial Warehouse Company; incorporating the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Rochester; authorizing the appointment of a public administrator for Kings County; incorporating the American Academy of Medicine; amending the charter of the New-York Land and Improvement Company; amending the New-York Wharfage Rates laws; regulating the writing of medical prescriptions; providing for assessments for opening streets in Brooklyn; regulating the construction and protection of railway crossings in Westchester; authorizing the City of Rochester to fit up a room for the Fifty-fourth Regiment; relative to improvements in the Counties of Westchester and New-York, and to provide facilities of communication between them.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

In aid of the Child's Hospital at New-York City; regulating the sale of patent rights; providing for a swing-bridge over Buffalo Creek; Amending the charter of the village of Geddes as to construction of sewers; amending the act providing for public construction; making appropriation to the Deaf and Dumb and Girls' Lodging-house; increasing the jurisdiction of civil and criminal Courts in Brooklyn; appropriating moneys to the State Reformatory at Elmira.

Excise.

Mr. Fields moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill allowing towns to decide upon the question of excise was carried. The motion to reconsider was then carried.

Mr. Fields then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to insert a provision for the punishment of persons selling liquors in violation of the law.

Mr. Alvord moved to amend by restricting the number to one Board of Excise in any town.

Mr. Littlejohn moved to further amend by having a provision that no license shall be granted without the application of at least twenty freeholders. He spoke of the evils of intemperance, and insisted that some provision of law should be adopted to put a check upon it.

Mr. Alvord was opposed to any license system. If the traffic in intoxicating liquors was wrong, it should not be licensed; if should be abolished.

The Chair decided Mr. Littlejohn's motion not in order, as there were pending two motions to amend.

After some further discussion, Mr. Fields moved the previous question, which was ordered. The question was taken on Mr. Alvord's motion for one Board in each town, and it was lost—61 to 64.

Mr. Fields' motion was then adopted. The bill was then recommitted, with instructions to so amend as to provide Excise Boards in towns and villages, so as not to have them conflict in their actions. The bill was subsequently reported and passed by 66 to 62.

The Viaduct Railroad.

Mr. Flagg moved to make the New-York Viaduct Railway bill the special order for Monday evening next. Agreed to.

A Railroad Scheme.

Mr. Flagg reported a bill to incorporate the New-York and Buffalo Railroad and Transportation Company.

Mr. Littlejohn dissented from this report, and pronounced it one of those monstrous schemes ever thought of, and which would prove disastrous to the interests of the people. It proposed to take the people's property and place it in the hands of a gigantic monopoly. The effect of this measure would be to drive our commerce into other States and through Canada. In the Committee no opportunity had been given for a full hearing. He said he gave notice that he would oppose it at every stage of its progress in behalf of the interests of the people. He moved that it be referred to the Canal Committee. He hoped this would be done, and have the bill printed.

Mr. Flagg stated that the Railroad Committee had considered the bill, and a large majority of the Committee had voted in favor of supporting it.

Mr. Allenger agreed with Mr. Littlejohn. He regarded this bill as being the last blow needed to destroy the value and usefulness of the canals.

Mr. Littlejohn's motion was carried by a vote of 67 to 45.

New-York and Special Sessions.

The bill relative to special sessions in New-York was ordered to a third reading.

The Canal Superintendent.

G. P. Lord introduced a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canals, and giving additional powers to the Canal Commissioners, and moved that the bill be not printed, which was agreed. On calling the roll, Messrs. Dunbar, J. W. Hull, Howe, Husted, Jacobs and others protested against such hasty action on such an important measure. They voted no. The members, on learning the nature of the proceeding, changed their votes on the bill to such an extent that the bill was defeated by a vote of 70 to 70, though many expressed themselves in favor of the principle contained therein.

Mr. Fields moved reconsideration with the view to having the bill sent to the Canal Committee and take the usual course. The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was referred to the Canal Committee.

Recess until 7½ this evening.

Evening Session.

The session was devoted to the consideration of private claim bills for canal damages, and a number were ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Weather Report for Yesterday.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 7½ P. M.

The low pressure Thursday evening over Lake Champlain has moved rapidly down the Valley of the St. Lawrence. Minor areas of low barometer in the Southern and Middle States have moved rapidly, with brisk winds in a north-easterly direction. The lowest barometer is now south of the Bay of Fundy, the highest pressure extends from Tennessee to Northern Michigan, and from Pennsylvania to Mississippi, into which region it has moved from the north-western plains. The pressure is falling rapidly in Nebraska, with increasing temperature, and is rising on the Pacific coast. Fair and cool weather has generally prevailed today east of the Mississippi. Threatening weather and a rapid rise in the thermometer are now reported from the extreme North-west.

Probabilities.

It is probable that on Saturday an area of low barometer will develop in the north-western stations and move south-easterly. Partially cloudy weather with fresh winds will probably prevail on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the lakes.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Claims Arising Out of the Sack of Callao in 1866—Terrible Floods in Peru—Many Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed—Earthquake Shocks.

ASPINWALL, March 21, via KINGSTON, Jam.—News from Peru of the 14th announces that the Government has ordered the payment of the claims of merchants who suffered by the sacking of Callao in 1866. There were terrible floods in the neighborhood of Lima, and the rising of the Rimac River threatened serious injury to the city. Much property was destroyed, the railroad was damaged in several places, many persons were drowned, and the plantations in the town of Jupe were destroyed. There was much suffering among the poor for want of provisions. Fears were entertained that the inundation would increase. Several earthquakes were experienced in Arequipa and Jacas. The shocks were preceded by an electric storm.

CANADA.

Georgian Bay Canal—The Chicago Delegation in Ottawa—Interview with the Railway Committee of Parliament—Reginald Dunlop—Lake Navigation.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 24.—The delegation from Chicago, alluded to yesterday, have had an interview with the Railway Committee, of which Sir George E. Cartier is Chairman. Gov. Bross, of Illinois, set forth at length the advantages of the Georgian Bay Canal, and said that the business men of the West had come to the conclusion that a canal, avoiding the St. Clair flats, Lake Erie, and the Welland Canal, with only eighty miles of canal and slack water navigation, with a capacity for vessels of 1,000 or 1,200 tons, and a corresponding enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, is the only channel adequate to the wants of the commerce of the West. He then sketched the rapid increase of the Western trade, giving statistics to show that had the canal been in operation this year its revenues would be over two millions and a half, and that for 1880 would exceed four millions. What the West wanted was the cheapest and largest possible outlets to the ocean. Gov. Bross said that a large majority of the West are in favor of free trade and reciprocity, and are determined to have it. If the legislature now at Washington will not give it, the West will send those who will.

Hon. Mr. Holton said Mr. Bross deserved thanks for his elaborate statement of the matter, and that there was perfect unanimity among all parties as to the importance of improving all the avenues leading to the sea.

Sir A. T. Galt trusted that what was going on at Washington would lead to a settlement of these questions.

Mr. Holden, as the Representative of Chicago, thanked the Committee for their good feeling.

Sir George Cartier in reply favored reciprocity between the two countries, and added that Canada should be thankful for any expression of the desire of the people of the West to supply us with their great trade.

This morning the deputation breakfasted with Sir F. Hincks.

The House of Commons voted $2,000,000 for the purposes of an intercolonial railway. The road will be built broad gauge to correspond with the Grand Trunk.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 24.—The Finance Minister stated in the House of Commons last night that the duties on flour, grain, salt, &c., would be repealed on the 1st of April, at the same time the five per cent. duties were taken off.

PORT HOPE, March 24.—The steamer Norseman has commenced her trips between here and Rochester.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Lands Opened to Settlers—Gold Bank Notes—Trial of Dennis Gunn, for Killing His Sister's Seducer—He is Acquitted—Horace Hawes' Will—Title to the Mount Eagle University Granted to be Contested.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The lands of the California and Oregon Railroad are to be sold to settlers. The terms of sale as announced are: One-third cash, the remainder in one or two years. The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco is issuing notes, which are received and paid out the same as gold coin.

The trial of Dennis Gunn, the murderer of Edward J. Murphy, was concluded in the Fourth District Court this evening. It was shown that on the 31st of December Gunn received an anonymous letter, telling him his sister, fifteen years of age, had been debauched by Murphy, who was a notorious villain, having three wives living. He immediately charged his sister with the fact, and she acknowledged it. He then took a pistol, went on the street, found Murphy, and shot him down. The defense proved that Murphy's character was abominable; that he had boasted of seducing Miss Gunn under a promise of marriage, and that Gunn's character was good. The jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," being out only a few minutes. The whole audience burst into cheers, which could not be repressed. The Court instantly adjourned....The widow of the late Horace Hawes will contest his will and the deed for the foundation of Mount Eagle University, which was made just before his death, on the ground of insanity. The will gives her $2,500, and provides that in case she contest the will she shall have nothing. The estate is valued at $1,000,000.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Report of the Pennsylvania Senate Committee on the Judiciary—The Arbitration System Suggested.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 24.—The Committee of the Judiciary have made a report to the Senate relative to the coal troubles. It includes extracts of speeches made at meetings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in England in favor of the arbitration system, and closes with the following recommendation:

"And now, in view of the immense interests in Pennsylvania and elsewhere depending upon the steady and harmonious working of the anthracite coal trade, the Committee are of the opinion that the system which has produced such valuable results in England should be given immediate trial by its application to the entire anthracite coal region."

The testimony on behalf of the miners before the Committee of Investigation closed this afternoon. That of the railroad companies will close next Tuesday evening. The arguments for the miners is to be opened by L. W. Hall next Wednesday, after which that of the opposite side will be closed by Hon. Frank Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad Company.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Veto of the Jersey City Charter—Paterson and Newark Railroad Company.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—The Governor has vetoed the Jersey City charter on grounds of its being unconstitutional in many points, and also exempts the city bonds from taxation. The disputed motion of last night has been made the special order for Tuesday morning. The Senate has recalled from the House, and the House from the Governor the supplement to the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company. Both Houses adjourned at noon.

The Ellenville Fire-Bugs—The Accused Remanded to Jail.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 24.—An examination has been held by Justice Hanford, at Ellenville, in the case of Wilbe, alias Whist Vandover, and John Kuhlman, the two brick-and-ladder men who were arrested a few days ago on suspicion of being the incendiaries who had caused the recent numerous fires in that village. The evidence adduced was to the effect that both Vandover and Kuhlman had frequently wished for large fires and mentioned sundry buildings as likely to afford the fire companies plenty of occupation, and that these edifices most invariably were subsequently destroyed by fire. Evidence that these fires were of incendiary origin was also introduced, as charred sponges, and saturated kerosene oil had been found. Both of the accused waived all further examination and were committed to the County Jail to await trial.

THE WEST.

Proposed Removal of the Illinois State Capital—Senator Sherman's Pecuniary Matters—His Reply to a Slander.

CHICAGO, March 24.—A large meeting was held at Ottawa last evening in favor of removing the State Capital from Springfield to Peoria, Ill. The Legislature, who visited Peoria today, were most hospitably entertained by the Peorians. They went to look into the inducements which Peoria offers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 24.—The Enquirer this morning publishes a letter from Senator John Sherman, in reply to recent allusions in that paper to the impression that the Senator has made his political connections a highly lucrative business. He says he is not relatively richer, considering the increased value of his property, than when he became a Senator. A very small fraction of one million would cover all he is worth. He says he never was peculiarly interested in any question, bill or matter before Congress, and invites Mr. Parham to visit his home at Mansfield, where he would show him all he there possessed, and render a full account of all he had elsewhere; and if he could not account for all without being suspected of receiving bribes or gifts, he (Parham) could repeat the baseless accusations with an easy conscience.

Impeachment Trial of Gov. Butler, of Nebraska.

OMAHA, March 24.—In the impeachment trial, Mr. Estabrook closed the argument for the prosecution this evening. The arguments will probably close to-morrow. The excitement over the trial is high. The Senate Chamber was packed. Gov. Butler is reported to be dejected.

The Mississippi Legislature on the Question of Federal Aid.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Avalanche*, to-night, says: "The Senate had adopted a resolution to adjourn sine die two weeks from to-morrow. A bitterly debate sprung up on a resolution calling on Congress to send troops to suppress the outrages in this State. Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned. It will not be likely to pass, the Governor being opposed to it, and he having a majority in the Senate."

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Coming Celebration by Our Colored Citizens—Great Preparations—The Procession—Lines of March—Public Meeting.

The most extensive preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment are being made by our colored citizens. They are determined to make their demonstration the most remarkable outpouring of the colored people that has ever taken place in this City. The colored gentlemen who have the arrangements in hand for the procession are determined to eclipse anything of this character that has been carried for some time past. One of the great features of the parade will be a grand triumphal car, representing the several States of the Union, each State to be represented by one of the comeliest daughters of the African race in this City, the whole picture to present an array of colored loveliness that, with its surroundings, will be decidedly unique.

The following programme from Grand Marshal T. A. Fraser has been issued for the guidance and instruction of the colored people to participate in the labors and festivities of the day:

CELEBRATION OF THE ADOPTION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

A demonstration in honor of the above event will take place on Thursday, March 30, 1871, in New-York City, by having a civic and military procession during the day, and a public meeting at Cooper Institute in the evening, the line of the former to be as follows:

The several gentlemen will address the meeting: Rev. Wm. F. Butler, Rev. Nelson H. Trask, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, James C. Matsell, Esq., Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Gen. F. Dorrheimer, Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Revs. T. C. Glover and John Pearson. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper will be invited to be present. The Committee will invite all of the several military organizations recently formed, to parade with us on the occasion, and to escort the Car of Liberty from the Park to the Cooper Institute. Delegations from neighboring cities, &c. The procession will form as follows: A. M.—Mr. T. G. W. Titus, Grand Marshal; Col. Peter Hawkins

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolution received from the House for a final adjournment of that body, with the concurrence of the Senate, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, the resolution was tabled by a vote of yeas 37, nays 7.

The Vice-President stated that under his interpretation of the order prescribing the business of the present Senate, memorials and petitions which might be presented could not be referred to committees, but must be placed on the files of the Senate.

MR. SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, sent to the Secretary a resolution, which he asked to have read.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, renewed the question of order, submitted by him yesterday, that the resolution could not be received, inasmuch as no other business could be entertained than the matters specifically stated in the order lately adopted.

The Vice-President ruled that a resolution to instruct a committee to report a bill was in the nature of legislation, and could not be received, but that a mere resolution of inquiry calling upon the President or Department for information was not excluded. The Chair would, however, submit the question upon the reception of the resolution to the Senate. He then read from the official report in the Globe of the proceedings of the Senate at the call of session in March, 1861, for executive business, on the introduction at that time of a resolution by Mr. DOUGLAS calling for information concerning the acts of the Southern insurgents. Objection was raised to its introduction, and the then Vice-President (Mr. HAMLIN) decided that it was not in the nature of legislation and could therefore be received. In the opinion of the Vice-President, resolutions for Executive information, expressive of the sense of the Senate upon any subject, or affecting the rights of members, could only be received.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, held that the resolution should be read, as otherwise the Senate could not tell whether it was within the category of those admissible in the opinion of the Chair.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said his point of order was that the resolution could not be read pending the question of its reception. He did not know what the resolution was, and denied that his motive was to object to any particular resolution. His objection was general, and solely to preserve intact the order of business.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, insisted upon the right of every member to have a resolution read for information, and that it was frequently exercised.

The Vice-President remarked that he would direct the resolutions to be read under the precedent established by the Senate in 1861, when, during pandemonium, a similar order, certain resolutions introduced by Mr. CHANDLER in reference to MAXIMILIAN were received. The resolutions being substantially the same as those offered by Mr. SUMNER yesterday, with an addition, and relating to the employment of the United States naval forces in Dominican waters, were then read by the Secretary.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved that the resolutions be printed and laid on the table for the present. He intended to offer them as an amendment to the resolution to the South.

The Vice-President remarked that he had submitted to the Senate whether the resolution should be received, and that question was not yet decided.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, desired some Senator to state the ground upon which the objection to the reception of the resolution was based. He desired that some such statement should be made for the information of the Senate. No response was made to the inquiry.

After further discussion the hour of 1 o'clock expired, when Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay on the table Mr. CONKLING's point of order.

The Vice-President, in reply to Mr. EDWARDS, stated that this would not carry with it the resolutions.

Mr. SUMNER demanded the yeas and nays.

On the motion to lay on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 25—the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Hortense Oates, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Rice, Sawyer, Sherman, West, Windom, Wright—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Denton, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Johnston, Kelly, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Robertson, Sanlsbury, Schurz, Spencer, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Wilson—25.

Mr. SUMNER inquired as to the present status of his resolutions.

The Vice-President replied that they had not been received.

Mr. SUMNER then asked whether they would not come up in order in the morning hour to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, suggested that the matter could be taken up upon the vote of a majority.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved to have them printed. Agreed to by unanimous vote.

Mr. SUMNER was then granted leave to make a statement, which was to the effect that he had been prevented from delivering a prepared speech on San Domingo at the last session by indisposition. He had since regained his strength slowly, but not completely; but the importance of the subject impelled him to address the Senate upon it, and he hoped he might have the indulgence of the Senate to proceed with the question which he expected in connection with the pending resolution for legislation on the Southern outrages, in which the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) took so great an interest.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, hoped Mr. SUMNER would have permission to make his speech at any time he saw proper. For one, he gave his consent to it.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, would assent to Mr. SUMNER's speaking, but he would insist that San Domingo should not be considered at the present session, and whenever the subject was brought in he would have to move to lay it on the table.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, explained that his point of order against Mr. SUMNER's resolution would not be construed as an indication on his part to refuse to concede any courtesy to a fellow member. The Senator from Massachusetts would encounter no opposition from him to his addressing the Senate at any time. On the contrary, he hoped that the Senator would have abundant opportunity.

Mr. SUMNER—I still. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING added that his motion had been entirely to preserve the integrity of the rule prescribed by the Senate as to its business. He would not have made any objection to Mr. SUMNER's proceeding on yesterday, had that gentleman asked unanimous consent for the purpose, as required by the rules.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said he voted against laying on the table to give Mr. SUMNER an opportunity to make his speech.

Mr. SUMNER was disposed to take advantage of the era of good feeling inaugurated by the Senator from New-York (Mr. CONKLING.) That Senator had declared that if he (Mr. SUMNER) had made an appeal for unanimous consent he would not object. He made that appeal now. He asked that by unanimous consent the resolutions be placed on the calendar for consideration.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana—I hope they will be received unanimously.

The resolutions were accordingly received by a unanimous vote and placed on the calendar. [Laughter on the floor, and applause in the galleries.]

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of his intention to address the Senate on the subject on Monday next.

The following is the additional resolution submitted by Mr. SUMNER in connection with those which he offered yesterday:

Resolved, That every sentiment of justice is disturbed by the employment of foreign forces for the maintenance of a ruler engaged in selling his country, and this moral repugnance is increased when it is known that the attempted sale is in violation of the Constitution of the country to be sold; that, therefore, the employment of our navy to maintain BAEZ in usurped power while attempting to sell his country to the United States is upon violation of the Dominican Constitution, is morally wrong, and any transaction founded upon it must be null and void.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The regular business being Mr. SHERMAN's (of Ohio) resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to suppress Ku-Klux disorders.

Mr. COLE, of California, moved to postpone its consideration in order to proceed with the pending Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, and Mr. COLE's motion was adopted—26 to 23.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Blair, Caldwell, Casserly, Cole, Cooper, Corbett, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Johnson, Kelly, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Salisbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Windom, Wright—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Rice, Sawyer, Sherman, West, Wilson, Wright—23.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, gave notice of a proposition to be acted upon to-morrow) prohibiting all amendments to the bill hereafter unless to supply deficiencies for the current and ensuing fiscal years.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved as an amendment the bill for the release of national bank-notes for mutilated currency. Adopted.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, moved to amend by inserting his bill amendatory of the Revenue laws, providing an internal revenue police, &c.

This motion was ruled out of order upon the objection of Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, that it was in conflict with the present rule of business.

Amendments were adopted for the sale of the Marine Hospital building in San Francisco, and for repealing the limitation as to the cost of the Marine Hospital building at Chicago.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved to appropriate $12,000 to the aged colored poor of the District of Columbia, and $5,000 worth of clothing.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, moved to include the poor white people.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, thought it singular that these appropriations were invariably made prior to an election in the District. The story of destitution would not be believed by those who had noticed on Sundays and on gala-days the crowds of colored people on the avenue arrayed in purple and fine linen, with their gold spectacles and gold-headed canes. These colored ladies and gentlemen might often be seen driven around in carriages by white men, and had every appearance of being in the height of prosperity.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said the appropriation was for the benefit of aged colored people, many of whom were eighty or ninety years of age, friendless and friendless. Unless something was done for them, they would starve. He regretted that charity or humanity to colored people should always arouse the hostility of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, replied that the Senator (WILSON) had again gotten off his twenty-year old anti-slavery speech, which was always aimed at a Democrat when the opportunity offered. It was a libel upon the people of the District, both white and colored, to say they were starving.

Mr. WILSON feared he would have occasion to repeat his anti-slavery speech so long as the Senator from Ohio remained in the Senate.

Mr. HOWE, of Illinois, referred to the distribution of alms voted by Congress, of which he was an eye-witness. On that occasion he saw men receiving rations who were more ablebodied than himself. While he was without any protection from the weather some of these recipients of public charity sported mattresses over their heads. His observations convinced him of the impropriety of continuing the distribution of these appropriations through private parties, and, as a member of the House, he subsequently moved a proviso, placing their distribution under the control of the Secretary of War. He advised that any appropriation now made should be under some supervision. He was, however, opposed to the whole thing, as there was no more equity in taxing the people of the country to support the poor of the City of Chicago than to take care of the poor of the City of Chicago. If the people of Washington, instead of spending sixty thousand dollars in inaugurating an old popish ceremony and disguising people in the Ku-Klux garb to frighten old women and children, had applied its same amount to relieve the present destitution, they would have got a better use for their money. This fuss was all about one mile of wooden pavement, but in his part of the country they had hundreds of miles of wooden pavement and thought nothing of it. His temperance friend (WILSON) would be shocked if he knew how much money was spent for poisonous liquor on the occasion.

Mr. WILSON disavowed any intention to be facetious.

Mr. COLE, of California, moved to strike out the words "white and colored," which Mr. VICKERS said would be acceptable to him. Agreed to.

The amendment was then adopted, with a provision requiring the distribution of the appropriation under the supervision of an officer to be detailed by the Secretary of War, and upon the recommendation of the managers of the Poor Association, the Freedman's Institution and the Industrial Home School.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate, at 5, after a brief Executive Session, adjourned till to-morrow.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Oswego had a light fall of snow on Thursday morning last.

The Governor of Wisconsin has already signed 233 new laws this session, and the Legislature is still keeping him at it.

The Boston *Transcript* says an item was "accidentally copied" into its columns from a country paper a few days ago.

The Eutaw Democratic Association of Baltimore is about to erect a new club-house, as a political head-quarters for the party in that city.

The Legislature of Michigan has appropriated $30,000 for a temporary building for the use of the State officers, and $110,000 for the erection of a new State capitol.

Some Chinese fishermen caught, on the 15th inst., at the entrance to the Bay of San Diego, California, a green sea-turtle, which measured 4 feet 6 inches in length and weighed 335 pounds.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* nominates Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX for President in 1872, and has placed the ticket at the head of its editorial columns.

A Michigan boy who gave a companion a cigar "loaded" with gun-powder, and as a result deprived him of about one-half of his moustache, an eye-brow, and a portion of his cheek, has paid $25 and costs for his little practical joke.

The appraisers have concluded their estimate of the personal property of the late Senator BLOOD, and find that it foots up over $200,000. This with the real estate makes his estate worth over $1,000,000.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, who was sentenced to be hanged April 13, for the murder of WILLIAM DOOLY, at the gas-works in St. Louis, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years.

The publishers of the Troy *Times* will begin at once the erection of a four-story building, 80 by 130 feet, with Mansard roof and an iron front, for the use of that deservedly-prosperous newspaper.

JEFF. DAVIS was serenaded in Selma, Ala., a few nights ago, and, alluding to the "lost cause," closed his remarks with the expression of the hope that he would yet live to see the sovereignty of the States vindicated.

A man named ROLAND, living at Mount Comfort, near Fayetteville, Ark., shot his wife on the 16th inst., then murdered their child, an infant about nine months old, and finished his bloody work by blowing out his own brains. Domestic troubles are mentioned as the cause.

There is a remarkable collection of dark-colored slabs in a Canandaigua cemetery, marking the graves of the three wives of one man. They show that the first died in 1813, the second in 1814 and the third in 1815. Three wives in three years would be quick work even in this fast age.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Post* telegraphs that Senator HOWE, of Michigan, is preparing a letter for publication, which will give a general statement of all the facts relating to Mr. SUMNER's removal from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The letter will also embrace a defense of the President.

Two young men of high standing in Noxuber, Miss., JAMES IVY and WILLIAM GRISSOM by name, had a slight difficulty about the hire of laborers, which resulted in the murder of one of them. A Mississippi paper assures us that "the killing was conducted in an honorable manner," and explains thus: "The parties agreed to settle it in that way, and went out to a neighboring field, placed themselves 200 yards apart and advanced firing. It was Mr. IVY's lot to be killed."

Alluding to the recent decisions sustaining the verdict for $35,000 in favor of Mr. VAN DYKE against the Erie Railway Company for damages suffered at Carr's Rock, and for $15,000 in favor of Mr. FLOYD for injuries received at the same time, the Binghamton *Republican* says, that it is understood the defense of the Company was the same as in the case of DANIEL LYONS, of Binghamton, now pending, and that the decision of those cases is practically a decision of that of Mr. LYONS.

They seem to be pretty much the same all the country over. To illustrate: A voter at the late city election in Sacramento, Cal., went to a polling-place and asked for a Republican ticket. He was offered a Democratic ticket, said he did not wish that kind, procured a Republican ticket, deposited it, and was turning away from the polls to retire peaceably when he was struck in the face, apparently with some sharp instrument, and severely cut. So unexpected and sudden was it, that he did not see who the Democratic ruffian was.

The Boston *Journal* relates that a gentleman in that city, desiring recently to ascertain the whereabouts of the widow of a late brother officer in the army, wrote to Head-quarters at Washington for information. His letter of inquiry was forwarded to Austin, Texas, and the officer in charge there, wrote to the former post of the deceased officer, about 300 miles into the interior. A reply, returned to Austin, was sent to Washington, and in seven weeks' time the gentleman in Boston received intelligence that the object of his search was living in that city, within a mile of his residence, while his message had traveled more than 2,600 miles.

Railroad Accident in Virginia—A Sleeping-Car Thrown Down an Embankment.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, March 23.

At an early hour yesterday morning, while the passenger-train of the Virginia and Tennessee Division of the A. M. and O. Railroad was on its way to this city, when near Lowry's Station, some twenty miles from Lynchburg, the passengers were startled by the thumping and jarring invariably produced by a train coming in contact with an obstruction. The sleeping-car, which was at the rear end of the train, was violently thrown from the track and precipitated down an embankment, rolling entirely over in the movement. The cause was not speedily ascertained to have been a broken rail, which penetrated upward through the car to the extent of six feet. Strange to say nobody was killed, but all within the car were bruised to a greater or less extent. Only one gentleman of the entire party was incapable of breaking the stage without being carried, after the accident. There was but one lady in the party, whose bruises were of a slight character. None of the other cars being affected, the delay was of but brief duration, the train arriving here about thirty minutes behind time, but in season to make the connection with the quick train. Upon their arrival in this city, the unfortunates of the passengers presented quite an array of split boots, rent clothing and bandaged heads.

The Railroad War in Richmond-Street.

Encounter Between Two Prominent Citizens.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 23.

An affray occurred on Franklin-street, near the Exchange Hotel, yesterday afternoon, which caused no little excitement throughout the city in view of the prominence of the parties directly concerned in the railroad war just brought to a close in the General Assembly. These parties were Gen. WM. MAHONE, President of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, and Capt. JOHN LYON, a well-known lawyer of Petersburg.

The statement of the friends of Gen. MAHONE is that he and a friend were standing on the Exchange Hotel corner talking, about half an hour after the bill, about which there has been such a controversy, passed the Senate. They saw Mr. LYON and two other gentlemen coming down on the same side of the street toward the Exchange Hotel, and from the direction of the Capitol. Reaching the Exchange corner, they turned, and Capt. LYON said, "Good evening, General," or something to that effect, as he approached Gen. MAHONE and his friend. Gen. MAHONE replied, "Mr. LYON, hereafter I don't wish you to speak to me. You are not a gentleman." Thereupon Capt. LYON struck the General a pretty severe blow on the head. It was returned. A scuffle ensued. In the scuffle a Derringer pistol in the hands of MAHONE was discharged. The parties were then separated by mutual friends.

The friends of Capt. LYON differ from those who furnished the account just given in several respects. It is said by the latter that the General and his friend were standing on the Exchange Hotel corner. The General was tapping the lamp-post lightly with his cane, when he saw Capt. LYON and friends coming down the street. They bowed to Gen. MAHONE and turned towards the Fourteenth-street entrance of the Exchange, when the General booked after with his cane as if for Capt. LYON to return. He did so. Gen. MAHONE's first words were, "Don't you ever speak to me again." Capt. LYON promptly replied, in the same tone, that he never would. Gen. MAHONE immediately rejoined, "If you do, you —— scoundrel, I'll——." Before the sentence was finished the epithet was resented by a blow, which was quickly returned. In much less than a moment pistols in the hands of Gen. MAHONE drew. Derringer pistol from his pocket, and seemed to be trying to cock it,—the muzzle being close to the breast of his opponent—when his arm was seized by a bystander, and the pistol was not fired until a minute or two later. They were then forcibly taken apart, and each escorted to his room by friends.

The result of the affray was not serious to either of the participants. A few minutes after the pistol-shot the Police were on the ground. Gen. MAHONE and Capt. LYON were both arrested by Capt. J. M. TYLER, Detective ROGERS, and Officer GOODMAN. Subsequently they were bailed to appear before the Police Court this morning for a hearing. Gen. MAHONE's bondsman is Col. WARREN TAYLOR, of Norfolk. Capt. LYON's sureties are Major R. H. MANN and H. K. ELLYSON, of Richmond. The charge against both parties on the Police record is, "firing a pistol and creating a disturbance in the street."

The South Carolina Troubles—Letter from Senator Robertson.

United States Senator ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, has written the following manly letter to four prominent citizens of his State. It will doubtless be interesting to read the answer, if a brief one is returned:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: The difficulties and disorders existing in certain localities of our State has caused me the greatest concern. Sincerely desiring the prosperity of our State and the happiness of all our people, I would consider it the most auspicious act of my life if I could be instrumental in any good as a pacificator.

It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the terrible evils which threaten the State if the antagonisms of our society are not repressed. My idea is that the true road to peace is to be found in the path of justice and kindness to all classes, so that none may feel themselves alien from the Government. I am not sanguine of the effect of laws unless they are sustained by public opinion.

My object, then, in addressing you is to ask your aid in arousing and concentrating the opinion of all good citizens in favor of law and order. Knowing your intelligence and good intentions, I venture, though not of the same political association as yourself, to invoke your aid in the premises.

My suggestion is, that you put yourselves in communication with the leading citizens in the respective counties to co-operate with you in arousing all the moral power of the State in favor of peace, good order and obedience to the law.

I cannot but believe that the happiest results would follow your exertions and harmony, good order and general content would soon reward our distracted State.

Assuring you of my earnest desire to co-operate in this mission of peace, which is intended to secure the rights of every citizen, I remain, with highest regard, your obedient servant. T. J. ROBERTSON.

To Messrs. J. B. KERSHAW, M. C. BUTLER, J. H. RION, S. MCGOWAN.

New-York City Government—An Old Letter to Peter Cooper Revived.

In January, 1804, Mr. PETER COOPER and others appealed to the Legislature to remedy the evils connected with our City Government. They alluded to the enormous increase of taxes for the past twelve years, and furnished the following table in regard to the same:

Years.	Total value of real and personal property.	Amount raised by tax.
1805	$101,610,618	$1,...,...
1858	486,986,276	7,345,...
1868	611,740,491	7,075,...
1869	577,620,888	9,765,...
1870	571,261,945	9,966,...
1871	554,106,610	12,...,...

One of the Senators replied to the circular, giving advice which is just as fresh in its application today as when delivered. The following is a copy of the letter:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of a printed circular with your name and those of several other influential gentlemen of New-York attached, which circular contains a table exhibiting the fearful increase in taxation in New-York for the last thirteen years, and appealing to the Legislature for relief in that and other matters. The tax-payers of your City owe it as an imperative duty to themselves and the State, to devise some well-digested plan for reforming your entire City Government, and placing it in a condition that will enable the City to govern itself intelligently and with fidelity to its own interests. Until this shall be done, the difficulties under which you now suffer are practically remediless. The Legislature must from very necessity listen to your own representatives in Senate and Assembly in regard to such matters of legislation as may be brought forward and exclusively affecting the locality which they represent; and if they betray you, or are not sufficiently intelligent to appreciate their responsibilities, I cannot well see how you are to derive relief from the Legislature by an occasional spasmodic action bearing upon some particular grievance, fashioned, perhaps, more for political effect than a due regard for the best interests of the City. If some plan cannot be devised by which the Government of the City can be placed under the control of its intelligent business men and tax-payers, its future is, indeed, gloomy enough. Now, I suggest that the highly intelligent and respectable men whose names are attached to this circular, resolve themselves into a committee on this subject, and see if they cannot present for the consideration of the Legislature a system or plan by which New-York may govern itself, do its own local legislation and intelligently take care of its own needs and wants. I would most cheerfully give my vote and best exertions in favor of such a measure. Any plan of this kind must restrict the right of suffrage in your municipal elections to the actual tax-payer. To this it must inevitably come at last, as unpopular as it may be, and the sooner that conclusion is reached, the better for all concerned. Let the City cease calling upon Hercules for help, or, in other words, appealing to the Legislature to patch up isolated grievances, and let the business men for once forget the almighty dollar long enough to attend to and provide for dearer and more valuable interests. Do this, and New-York may be saved; but let it be neglected, as heretofore, and it requires no prophet's vision to read your swift and inevitable doom. This is my answer to your circular, made in good faith and with sincere desire to see the government of your City thoroughly reformed in all its departments, placed in full control of all its local interests, and therein acting independantly of Albany legislation, a consummation devoutly to be desired.

The Walter Scott Centenary.

Last night a few gentlemen met at the Travelers' Club to concert means for the celebration of the centenary of Sir WALTER SCOTT. There were present Messrs. Richard Irvin, William Paton, James Brand, Lord Walter Campbell, E. M. Archibald, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General; John Robertson, John G. Dale, John Paton, Bryce Gray, John S. Kennedy, Robert Mackie, A. M. Stewart, Archibald McKinlay. Mr. IRVIN was appointed Chairman, and Mr. ROBERTSON Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been fully discussed, a large and influential committee was selected.

NEW-JERSEY METHODISTS.

The Newark Conference—Third Day's Proceedings.

The Newark M. E. Conference met at 9 o'clock yesterday, Bishop SIMPSON presiding. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. A. ATWOOD, one of the older members of the Philadelphia Conference. A number of deacons who had passed satisfactory examinations were elected to elders' orders. The characters of a number of preachers on trial were next passed.

At 10 o'clock Rev. J. K. BURR presented the report of the Trustees of the Hasketts-town Centenary Collegiate Institute. Up to the present time there has been collected over $68,000. Seventeen thousand dollars are still due contractors, while over $30,000 of uncollected subscriptions are still outstanding. Dr. CAMPBELL, Esq., the President of the Board of Trustees, then made an earnest address in the interests of the Institution. He said that the Board needed $30,000, in order to give the seminary a firm foundation, and that he proposed to raise this amount in three years, $10,000 in each year. Other addresses on the subject were made by G. J. FRAZEE, Dr. FOSTER, Rev. J. W. YOUNG and Bishop SIMPSON. It was immediately proposed to raise $10,000 of the amount needed among the ministers, or $3,300 each year. A subscription was started, which to the surprise of every one, in a few minutes amounted to $6,000. A good deal of enthusiasm was by this time shown, and the laity joined in. D. CAMPBELL gave, $5,500; and G. J. FRAZEE $5,000, to which sufficient was soon added to make the amount given by the laity $15,000. A total of $21,000 was given in less than half an hour. This will give the seminary an impetus and create an interest in it which will soon set it on a firm footing.

An exceedingly interesting meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was held in the afternoon. The Society was started in this Conference a year ago to provide for female missionaries and to secure the accomplishment of such work as lies beyond the reach of male missionaries. It has been thus far very successful in its workings. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. REDFORD, who has a number of years been engaged in the mission work in China, and by Mrs. WITTENMEYER, of Philadelphia. A report of the work thus far accomplished by the Society was read, and the Conference adjourned.

Ring Plunderers at Washington Market.

Washington Market has long afforded an excellent field for rapacious farmlings of the Ring, and has suffered very severely from their operations. The products of the plunderers has hitherto escaped examination in the general whirl and excitement of business, but within a few days past a discovery has been made exposing the manner in which they make money for themselves out of the poor butchers and produce venders who eke out a living at the market. It appears that there is a rental paid by the occupants of the regular stalls for their use, for which they receive receipts. The money so derived is, or is supposed to be, deposited in the City Treasury. Besides this income, there is a large sum illegally obtained, under color of an "office order" from the itinerant dealers and wagon venders who have no regular stands at the market. For instance a farmer who earns his livelihood by bringing vegetables to this City is forced to give a fee to some appointee of the Ring for the privilege of offering his wares for sale in his wagon on the street adjacent to the market. Sometimes he is required to pay a day, and sometimes he is taxed in a greater amount. He is never furnished with any receipt for the money which he pays like the regular stand-dealers are, and the only protection he has from a repetition of the exaction on the same day is in a chalk-mark which the levier puts upon his wagon. The small pound-cake fruit women and other dealers who squat on some vacant spot, or sell on stands inside and about the market after the owners have left, are harassed in a similar fashion, the only difference being that their fees are not quite as large as the rentals. The money which is received in this way amounts very high during the year, and it is impossible to learn what becomes of it, although there is a common impression among the market men that it does not reach the City Treasury. It is very well known that a Ring position at the market, such as Inspector, is one that is extremely lucrative.

Recently the wrath of several of the butchers at Washington Market was aroused by a sort of Oliver Twist demand from the Ring Assessors for more taxes. It seems that amounts contained in the notices which were served specified for personal property. One obstinate butcher, whose entire personal property at the market, consists of a cheap wooden stand on the outside of the market, was assessed at $1,000; a handsome roan, was assessed at $2,000, and his partner, who is a non-resident, was assessed at $2,500 more. Both gentlemen destroyed the outrageous notices, disregarding the attempt to mulct them in $5,500 for the value of a stand worth about $200.

The Case of Wm. Jr., and the Union Pacific Railway Company—Certain Motions Decided.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision in regard to the motions in the matter of Fisk vs. The Union Pacific Railway Company and others, argued before him last Saturday. As to the motion to take from the files the bill in equity "because one DAVIS is named as a party defendant therein who is not a party to the action commenced in the State Court and removed to this Court," the Judge says: This motion must be granted in every aspect of the case. If the entire suit, as to all the defendants named as such in the original summons in the State Court, was removed into this Court on August 4, 1868, it was not so removed as to DAVIS, because he was not named as a defendant in such original summons, nor does his name appear as one of the defendant in the suit in any of the pleadings filed as of March, 1869. If the suit is not removed as to any defendants until such defendants petitions the State Court for the removal of the cause, then this suit is not removed into DAVIS, for the reason that he never has petitioned for such removal. As to the motion to take the declaration from the files "on the ground that it does not include or name as defendants in the action which it purports to commence all the persons who are defendants to the original action, and because it does not conform to the form of the action in the State Court," the motion is denied. The allegations contained in the declaration are in substance contained in the original complaint in the State Court. As to the motion to strike the declaration, or such allegations, or relief which it would have been proper for the State Court to grant in the suit, or such allegations against such of the defendants as should have been found to be liable thereon. Only such defendants as are subject to be made liable on such allegations are made defendants to such declaration. On the allegations of the motion the plaintiff asks for such relief as is properly equitable, in this Court, only in a Court of law. As to the motion "that the plaintiff be ordered to elect whether he will proceed, as law or in equity, by declaration or bill, to discontinue all other proceedings in the State Court, if he elect to proceed, and to continue one suit or action only against the defendants originally named as in the State Court," this motion is denied. In addition to proceeding with his suit at law in this Court by such declaration, he may proceed in this Court also at the same time by bill in equity for what is properly equitable relief. As to the motion to strike out of the declaration so much of the allegations to be contained in such bill, as substantially the same as allegations contained in the original complaint in the State Court. As to the motion "that the order to answer said bill and rule to plead to said declaration be vacated," the motion that the order to answer the bill be vacated is granted. The motion that the rule to plead to the declaration be vacated is denied. The defendants are granted thirty days from the service of a copy of the order to be entered hereon to plead or demur to said declaration. An order will be entered in conformity with the foregoing decisions.

E. W. STOUGHTON and D. D. FIELD for the plaintiff; J. EDMONDS for the defendants.

City Missionary Anniversary.

The anniversary of the New-York City Missionary Society will be held in St. Paul's Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on Monday evening next at 7½ o'clock. A. V. STOUT, Esq., President of the Society, will occupy the chair. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished speakers. A general invitation is extended to be present.

Large Sale of Paintings in Brooklyn—The Spear Gallery Sold at Auction—Purchasers and Prices.

Quite a valuable collection of oil-paintings, comprising some ninety pieces in all, forming the gallery of CALVIN SPEAR, deceased, late of Brooklyn, was disposed of yesterday, at the auction sales-room of J. COLE, No. 799 Fulton-street, in the city named. The sale began at 11½ A. M. and concluded at 3 o'clock. The attendance was large, and considerable interest was manifested. Many of the paintings offered were by the old masters. The following embraces those bringing the highest prices, with the name of artist, purchaser, and price in each instance appended:

"Architectural Ruins in Rome," by Pannini, R. White, $205; "A Flower Girl," by George Oakley, (copied from a Murillo), Bisset, $103; "Portrait of Lady," by Gilbert Stewart, Mr. West, $115; "Landscape," by Jaspar Fonasin, Mr. Hands, $60; "Magdalen," by Carlo Dolci, J. Bland, $225; "Judith with the Head of Holofernes," by Van Dyck, Mr. Bland, $210; cabinet "Landscape," by A. Naysmith, Mr. Bland, $101; "Holy Family," by Raphael, Mr. Bland, $220; "Grand Canal, Venice," by G. Jardine, $60; landscape—a "Frost Scene," by Doughty, E. Harmon, $150; "Moonlight," by A. M. Greveli, J. Troy, $110; "Adoration," by Sirani, Mr. Hand, $180.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITH IT?

The Agents of the New-York French Relief Committee Give an Account of Their Stewardship—The Horrors of War in the Devastated Districts.

The following letters were received yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee:

J. S. MORGAN & CO. TO C. H. MARSHALL, ESQ.

LONDON, March 11, 1871.

DEAR SIR: The gentlemen to whom your Committee have intrusted the funds remitted to London for the purpose of relieving the distress in progress existing in France, have at different times advised you of their doings. They have now the pleasure of handing you a copy of the last letter which they have received from HENRY T. PARKER, Esq., the President of the Society of Dieppe, connected therewith, addressed to Messrs. Thomas—comprising about 800 inhabitants; poverty to the extent of 200,000 francs. Many applications for aid have been made. This statement I had from the Secretary of the Mayor, who also promised that the Mayor should call on me to-morrow evening at Rouen, with a detailed statement in writing, concerning the wants of his commune. The Mayor himself had gone to Rouen to raise the money necessary for the taxes for which the Germans hold them responsible. Monteaux has been the scene of three severe conflicts between the 26th of January and the 3d of February, after receipt of his account, promptly make a some what liberal grant, not in any way to pay German requisitions, but to endeavor to restore the village to something like its original prosperity. To-morrow evening I shall see the Commandant, Baron Achard, and Mr. Thorould, in the Department of the Eure, a town of about three miles, and a letter has been written to the Mayor of Etrepagny, who is an American citizen, after receipt of his account, promptly make a some what liberal grant, not in any way to pay German requisitions, but to endeavor to restore the village to something like its original prosperity. To-morrow evening I shall see the Commandant, Baron Achard, and Mr. Thorould, in the Department of the Eure, a town of about three miles, and a letter has been written to the Mayor of Etrepagny, who is an American citizen, and who will be requested to call upon me in a day or two, if older too far to visit, as I think it important to be in Paris on Wednesday or, at the latest, Thursday. I should also say that these letters do not contain all of M. PICARD, the only important district requiring relief of which we have not heard, and they have some of them been the subject of special aid.

This evening I attended a meeting of the "Comité Central de la Société Internationale en faveur des Blessés de la Guerre," the object of which is to form, in the Vice-Chairman; several members were present; the Chairman made a statement verbally, and in writing of their work, and the present monthly expenditure, which is very heavy, depending upon the season, and the strictest sense "victims" of the war, are supported. The Chairman of another committee made a statement for my information, but as it appeared that the funds this society is collecting are chiefly raised by the French Government, I did not think my instructions justified me in making him a grant, but gave to the Committee which I have already mentioned ten thousand francs, to be distributed, if they should be applied to the relief of widows and orphans of those killed in the present war, and not to those who would have the labor of their hands to depend upon. With this exception, which I think the donation will be of appreciable value to all who the theatre is, and the Committee will take care that the source from which it comes shall be stated to all; the Committee also desired that the profound expression of their gratitude should be transmitted to the donors in New-York. Rouen, in addition to heavy requisitions, has been obliged to furnish soup and bread during the whole Winter to 24,000 people, wives and children of workmen out on engagement. Everybody in the country, but I greatly fear that I shall find that distress increases as further I proceed.

I should also say that the Committee, though of the Seine Inferieure, does not include Havre and a few of the smaller towns, they having decided to supply their contributions only to the relief of the unfortunate within their own borders. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, H. T. PARKER.

(Signed.)

FROM MR. PARKER TO MR. MORAN.

ROUEN, March 8, 1871.

DEAR SIR: My last of the 6th ultimo was posted at Rouen on Monday evening. I have received no communication from the state of Petit Couronne, and therefore have done nothing there. Yesterday received a report concerning Grand Couronne from Mme. LEFORT, and also had an interview with her partner; the information was accurate and satisfactory. I was particularly pleased with the statement made in like manner in which Mme. LEFORT's partner placed the whole matter before me. He confirmed the fact that 17,000 francs will cover all losses in the commune which come directly within the object of my mission. I have every reason to believe that the sum given will be administered by a committee of the inhabitants in the most careful and discriminating manner, and have, therefore, made him the large grant of 30,000 francs, thinking it wise in a case like this to as nearly as possible cover the entire loss. I shall stay here until to-morrow night, when I shall leave at Moulineaux, and with Mr. COSSART, one of the principal land-owners of the Department, and examined the statement furnished by the former inhabitants of the village, the whole number of which amount to 70,000 francs. This sum, of course, it would be impossible to give; but in view of the statements in my last as to the other destitution of the place—of the very small amount of help which has been given them, or which they are likely to receive from other quarters—I have there given the sum of 15,000 francs. This will be administered by the principal Council, and of this, as of the former, a detailed account of the manner in which the money has been spent will be furnished me. Yesterday, at 8 o'clock A. M., I started in a carriage for Bourg, Leopard and Hough Thorould, and stayed there about fifteen miles from Rouen. Bourg is a commune of about 1,200 inhabitants, and has suffered direct and indirect losses to the amount of 265,000 francs. Many houses were pillaged, and of the inhabitants, thirty families are destitute, having been stripped of all they possessed. These statements were made to me by the Mayor and two members of the Municipal Council, and after consultation with them, I left 1,000 francs, to be applied solely for the relief of the above-mentioned families. Next week to Bourg Theroulde, where I saw the Mayor. This commune (of about 700 inhabitants) have suffered terribly. Nearly all the houses have been pillaged, and the furniture, even to the beds, burned. So thoroughly was the place cleaned out that the inhabitants were two days without food

THE FOX CONTESTED WILL.

The Surrogate's Decree in the Case Rendered—An Impressive Comment on Congressional Law Denied—The Power of the United States Government to Acquire Title to Lands Held Under Mortmain—A Portion of the Will Admitted to Probate.

Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, yesterday, entered a decree in the matter of the contested will of CHARLES FOX, deceased, the final argument in which case was made before the Court in December last, the legal points in which were fully reported in these columns at that time. Mr. FOX, it will be remembered, by the terms of his will devised his property, real and personal, to the United States, the bequest being made in the following peculiar language: "I hereby give and bequeath my property to the Government of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of assisting to discharge the debt contracted by the war for the extinguishment of the rebellious Confederate States." The executors named in the will are DAVID HAYS and S. H. REMSEN. The testator died Feb. 10, 1870, and the will was presented for probate two days afterward. The contestants in the case have been the children of a deceased brother, all minors, who appeared before the Court by JAS. FITCH as proctor, and A. J. VANDERPOEL, Esq., as counsel. The Government has been represented during the trial by Ex-Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT and JOHN M. COOMBS, Esq., the executors by Messrs. FISCHETTI & STONE and S. S. RUTHERFORD, while in the final argument the legal points in the case were presented on behalf of the contestants by Hon. JACOB A. HARDENBURG and SAMUEL HAND, Esq., of Albany. The decision of the Surrogate on the questions in dispute is as follows, although his opinion has not as yet been fully prepared:

First—That the instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased CHARLES FOX.

Second—That the said instrument was signed, witnessed, and in all respects executed by said CHARLES FOX as his last will and testament, according to the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

Third—That said last will and testament is inoperative, invalid and void as a devise of real estate.

Fourth—That said last will and testament is inoperative, invalid and void as a devise of real estate.

Sixth—That so far as is material to the questions arising upon the probate of said instrument, the said CHARLES FOX, deceased, descends to his heirs at law.

Seventh—That the said petitioner, the United States of America, is the same individual person or body politic and corporate described in said last will as "The Government of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia."

Eighth—That the said last will and testament is valid and operative, as to the personal estate of the testator.

Ninth—That as to the personal estate, the petitioner, the United States of America, is the proper party to administer said will after the payment of all lawful debts.

Tenth—That no lawful trust as to real or personal estate is created by or under said will, in favor of the United States of America.

Eleventh—That as to perpetuity, the bequest in said will to petitioner is not operative as a trust, but as an absolute gift, the terms of said bequest respecting the purposes thereof constituting no legal restriction upon the latter.

Twelfth—That said instrument is admitted to probate as a will of personal estate only.

The entire estate of the deceased amounts to about $50,000, or, minus the expenses to be incurred before the remainder is paid over, to about $40,000. It consists of $10,000 in bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, and due in 1881; a Third-avenue lot, and one-half interest in a house and lot in Fifth-street, in the City; a tract of land in Newton, in Queens County, in this State, and sixty acres of land in Iowa. The decision of Judge HUTCHINGS is one of importance, involving as it does a question of constitutional law. It is also of interest as being one of the first cases decided under the new State law passed at the Legislative session of '69-'70, giving to the Surrogate the power to pass upon the validity of the dispositions contained in a will, and upon their construction and legal effect, aside from the general admissibility of the paper as a properly executed will.

The Fall of Hamilton Market, Brooklyn—Action Against the Owners for the Death of a Child.

On the morning of Sunday, the 20th of June last, one of the walls of the Hamilton Market, situated near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, fell. The casualty resulted in the death of a little girl named ISABELLA MULLEN, who happened to be playing about the place at the time. Yesterday the father of the child brought action in the Supreme Court, before Judge CULLEN, against the owners of the building, SAMUEL B. JONES, JARVIS JOHNSON and WILLIAM LOMBS, to recover $5,000 under the statute for the loss indicated.

The defendants admit the fall of the building and the death of the child thereby, but assert that there was an intruder on the premises, and therefore that the father is not entitled to recover. The case is still on.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.
The Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.
No Business.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
No. | Name.
204—James F. Joyce et al. vs. John M. Heiser.
205—John L. Aspell vs. Milton S. Carey.
206—James Olivell et al. vs. Stephen Cornell.
207—Bradford Willard et al. vs. Cleomatus L. Richardson.

Cases for Argument.

In re. Abraham C. Prince and Robert Prince, Jr., bankrupts.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 24.
By Judge Ingraham.

The People of the State of New-York ex. The Tennessee Zinc Company; references ordered.

Joseph Mashuck ex. Nicholas Speakling; order granted.

Samuel Skathal et al. ex. Solomon Hendricks et al.; Ebenezer Dale et al. ex. Solomon Jacobs et al.; motions in each case denied.

Frederick A. Peck et al. ex. Edward F. Sinclair et al.; order settled.

Buckout ex. Buckout; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the application of Uriel J. Tracey et al.; order granted.

Bolling Dandridge ex. Alden Sadler et al.

Henderson ex. Johnson; order granted.

Vidal ex. Crane; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 24.
By Judge Jones.

Charles F. Hoitt ex. Henry C. Schmidt, Gerhardt Bandt et al. ex. Alexander Bandt et al.; Evans ex. William A. Kobbe, Elsenor Kobbe ex. Nathaniel C. Bishop, Teresa Schlibach ex. Cecilia Wohlbeck; motions denied with $10 costs. Richard J. Bruff ex. Nehemiah Ward et al. ex. William J. Bacon et al. John E. Risley, Isaac C. Andrews ex. Pamilus Davison; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 24.
By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

O'Donnell ex. Harriman; Parish ex. Marston; order granted.

Woodward ex. Stearns; orders must be noticed for settlement for 27th inst., at 12 noon.

By Judge Larremore.

Montanna ex. Levy; amendments allowed.

COURT OF APPEALS—CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, March 27: 30½, 162, 155, 144, 144, 148, 178, 144.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

SUIT AGAINST THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD FOR $10,000.

Mary Halleg vs. William A. Fowler, Daniel L. Northrup, Archibald M. Bliss and Thomas Hinsdale.—The defendants comprise the Water Board of the City of Brooklyn, and the action was brought against them to recover $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff on Wolcott-street, where, by reason of a defective pavement, she tripped, fell and received injuries which confined her for work for six months. The defense was a general denial.

Before any testimony was offered, Winchester Britton, Esq., made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the City was responsible and not the Board, if there had been any negligence in the ways of repairs, and the acts of the Board were done in a judicial capacity, and not a ministerial. The motion was granted, and the exceptions directed to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. Justice Gilbert at the same time remarking that this question should have been raised by demurrer instead of coming in the shape of a motion to dismiss the complaint. Mr. Britton in reply to this reproof, said that he thought he had the right to choose his mode of nonsuiting the case, and that had he chosen the proper mode in this case, as his motion went to the gist of the action, and if the motion to dismiss were granted plaintiff could not answer over.

E. Whitlock and D. F. Barnard for plaintiff. Winchester Britton for the defendants.

KINGS COUNTY—OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justices Tappan, Voorhees and Johnson.

TRIAL OF SILVIA MILLARD FOR THE MURDER OF GEO. WILSON.

The People et al. vs. Silvia Millard.—This case was tried once before, about five weeks ago, but the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. The defendant is indicted for the murder of Geo. Wilson, on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of January last, near the corner of Water and Grand streets, Williamsburg. The evidence showed that the accused and his victim crossed the Grand-street ferry, about 2 o'clock in the morning, and were on their way to their respective homes in Brooklyn. Wilson was accompanied by a man named Benson. After walking with him a short distance, however, he suddenly dropped behind, and finally crossed to the opposite side of the street, where he came in contact with Millard, who, believing that Wilson intended to rob him, drew a pistol and shot him, killing him instantly.

The defense admit the shooting, but claim that it was done in self-defense. The evidence as the case will be continued Friday.

District-Attorney Morris for the people; Daley & Petty, Eugene Nordhausen and Daniel E. Lockly for the accused.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 24.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....111⅛ | 70 United States Ex.....
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....111⅛ | 100 do.....bot. cash
4,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.....111⅛ | 100 do.....
$6,000 U. S. 10-40 C.....109⅜ | 1000 N.Y. Cen. & H.R.....
1,000 Va. 6s, ex. old.....67⅛ | 50 do.....
$2,000 Mo. 6s, ex.....91 | 100 do.....bot. cash
do.....bot. cash | 100 do.....
Jan. & July.....91¾ | 100 do.....
$5,000 do.....bot. cash.....91¾ | bot. cash.....
$2,000 Mis. State 6s.....91⅝ | 100 Harlem R.....
$5,000 do.....bot. cash.....91⅝ | 200 Reading R.....
$6,000 Tenn. 6s, new.....68¾ | 50 Mich. Cen.....
$1,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st.....92 | 100 do.....
$1,000 do. 2d.....92 | 100 do.....
$1,000 Chi. & N.W. Int. S.....93 | 100 Clev. & Pitts.....
$1,000 C. & N.W. Int. S.....93⅛ | 50 do.....
$1,000 Tol. & W. C.U.R.....94⅛ | 100 C. C. Cin. & Ind.....
$1,000 Ill. C. 1st R.R.....93⅛ | 100 Mich. Cen.....
$1,000 C. & R.I. & P. R.'75.....93⅛ | 50 do.....
$4,000 Marietta & Cin. 2d.....93⅛ | 100 do.....
$1,000 do.....93⅜ | 100 do.....
$1,000 do.....93⅜ | 50 do.....
$1,000 do.....93⅜ | 200 Mil. & St. Paul.....
$1,000 C. & T. S. F. B.....93⅜ | 50 do.....
$5,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B.....93⅜ | 50 do.....bot. cash
$1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.....93⅜ | 100 do.....bot. cash
$5,000 Ottawa Mine C. B.....93⅜ | 50 do.....
$2,000 Morris & Ess. 1st.....103 | 1200 do.....
$2,000 do.....bot. cash.....103 | 100 do.....
$5,000 do.....bot. cash.....103 | 100 Union Pac.....
$5,000 N. J. & Jersey R.....97¾ | 200 Chi. & N. W.....
$1,000 C. C. & Ind. C. 1st.....85⅛ | 50 New Jersey R.....
$1,000 do.....bot. cash.....85⅛ | 100 Han. & St. J.....
$1,000 do.....bot. cash.....85⅛ | 100 Han. & St. J. Pref.....
$1,000 Quick. Pref. R. & A.....75 | 100 do.....
$1,000 do.....bot. cash.....75 | 100 do.....
$1,000 American Coal.....60 | 50 do.....
$1,000 Mariposa Min. Co.....8 | 100 do.....bot. cash
$1,000 do.....bot. cash.....8 | 100 do.....
$1,000 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.....48⅛ | 100 P., F. W. & Chi. G.....
$1,000 do.....bot. cash.....48⅛ | 100 Ohio & Miss.....
$1,000 do.....bot. cash.....48⅛ | 100 do.....
$1,000 do.....bot. cash.....48⅛ | 100 do.....
$1,000 do.....bot. cash.....48⅛ | 100 do.....
$1,000 do.....bot. cash.....48⅛ | 100 do.....bot. cash

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 23d-st.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Anderson, Miss Ida Rist and Miss Palmer.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Rawlins, Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Emily Jeannette, and Mrs. Hoey.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
BURLESQUE, Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheelock, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Elton, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Frost.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
28th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Hamblin, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTION. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Liegard.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
EDUCATIONAL RESULTS, &c. Leading character by Miss Seebach.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NORMA. (German opera.) Leading character by Mme. Lehmann.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss A. Stirling, Mrs. V. Hoffman, and Messrs. Wood and Hill.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—CONCERT. Artists: Miss Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Gray, and Messrs. Brignoli, Verger and Vieuxtemps.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., near 4th-av.
POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Miss Mazzoleni, Miss A. Sanger, Miss De Ruyter, Miss Adelaide Manzocchi, and Messrs. Weeks and Schuyler.

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Ten copies, one year.....25
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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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To Correspondents.

The author of the letter published in last Sunday's paper, signed "The Youngest Publisher in New-York," is requested to send his address again to the editor. Two letters are waiting at the office for him.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copies as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 14th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 1,013 Third-av., but rates in no case are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the Accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

The latest news from the City of Paris state that matters are assuming a more quiet phase, though the same dispatch adds the startling rumor that Gen. DUCROT had been shot by his own soldiers. The Insurrectionary Central Committee have issued a proclamation postponing the elections in Paris until measures can be taken to cause their rights respected. Admiral SAISSET had been appointed to the command of the National Guards of the city by the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Paris, and the appointment had inspired confidence among the friends of order. The Belleville Nationals had taken possession of the matrices in the Rue Drouot, and the Mobiles demanded arms to fight the insurgents, who have barricaded the Place Vendome. Gen. LADMIRAULT will probably succeed Gen. VINOY in the military command of Paris. The orderly Nationals have expelled the insurgents from the Faubourg St. Honore, the Place de la Bourse and the Rue Drouot, and asked for a reinforcement to retake the railway crossing, where the insurgents control traffic. Gen. CHANZY has been authorized to raise a volunteer legion in the west of France, and he has issued an appeal for recruits. A train conveying artillerymen returning to France had met with an accident, when twenty-two were killed and seventy-two wounded. The Prussian Commander at St. Denis has notified the Commander in Paris that if the peace preliminaries are overstepped the city will be treated as an enemy. The insurgent leaders are said to be losing control of their own men.

EUROPE.

Lord LYONS has telegraphed to the British Government his confidence in the early restoration of order in Paris. The House of Commons had sanctioned the Ministry in various clauses of the Army bill by large majorities, not, however, without much angry debate by the Opposition.....The Antwerp cigar-makers have commenced a strike.....The German Parliament was organized yesterday by the election of Herr SIMSON as President, and Prince HOHENLOHE and Herr WEBER Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag, or popular house.....The Spanish elections had resulted in favor of the monarchy. The King of Portugal had congratulated King AMADEUS upon their peaceable accession..... A British gun-boat has been stationed at each Chinese port, with orders to act in cases of outrages. The Easter recess of Parliament will commence on the 6th of April. The British Government have decided not to call on France for indemnity for losses sustained by British subjects.....The French Government are unable to afford protection to German citizens in France, so they are stopped on the frontier.....A German celebration in Bucharest, Roumania, was broken up by a mob, and several persons were injured, including the German Consul.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution from the House was offered by the Vice-President, for a final adjournment of Congress on Monday, which was, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, tabled by a vote 29 to 17. Mr. SUMNER then attempted to offer an additional resolution to those presented on Thursday, stating that every sentiment of justice is disturbed by the employment of foreign force in maintaining a ruler in selling his country, which moral repugnance is increased by the knowledge that the sale is in violation of the Constitution of that country. That the use of our navy to maintain President BABE in usurped power while endeavoring to sell his country to the United States is a violation of the Dominican Constitution; therefore, the proposed transaction must be null and void. Before the resolution had been read a lively debate arose on its admissibility, and the result was that the Senate decided to lay the resolution on the table by a vote of 29 to 26, when Mr. SUMNER was granted leave to explain that he had been unable to prepare a speech on San Domingo for last session, but that he purposed to do so soon. Mr. SHERMAN wished it understood that he felt it his duty to move for the tabling all measures of San Domingo during the present session. After some further pleasant discussion the resolutions of Mr. SUMNER were placed on the calendar for consideration by an unanimous vote, and Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he would address the Senate on Monday. The Deficiency Appropriations were then taken up and amended, a debate rising out of a motion to appropriate $10,000 for the white and colored poor of the District of Columbia, but it was finally passed. The entire bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned to meet today.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The New-York charter amendments were reported, yesterday, in the Senate. A bill was introduced to incorporate the Staten Island North-side Railroad Company. Many bills were passed, among which was one authorizing the appointment of a public administrator for Kings County, the bill to amend the act regulating the wharfage rates in New-York Harbor, and the bill to regulate the writing of medical prescriptions. The Senate adjourned till Monday evening. In the Assembly, the motion to reconsider the adverse vote on the bill allowing towns to decide on questions of excise was taken up and the bill brought forward. A motion to insert a clause to prohibit lawless sellers of liquor was offered, and another to restrict the number of Boards to one in each town. The latter was lost by 69 to 62 and the former adopted, and the bill was recommitted with instructions to amend so as to permit Boards in towns and villages. At a later stage the bill was reported and passed by 67 to 59. The New-York Viaduct Railroad bill was made a special order for Monday evening. The bill to incorporate the New-York and Buffalo Railroad and Transportation Company was reported, and, after an instructed debate, was lost by 67 to 63. A bill was introduced to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canals, and was put on its passage, and carried. On discovering the nature of the bill, however, enough members changed their votes to defeat it by 61 to 70. The evening session was devoted to private claim bills.

GENERAL.

The Governor of New-Jersey has vetoed the Jersey City charter, on grounds of unconstitutionality and exemption of the city bonds from taxation.

The delegation from Chicago, headed by ex-Gov. BROSS, of Illinois, to urge on the Canadian Government the project of the Georgian Bay Canal, held an interview yesterday with the Parliamentary Committee on Railways, before whom Mr. BROSS set forth the advantages of the scheme, and the desire of the West for enlarged communication by the St. Lawrence. The Committee received the delegation and their suggestions with approval.

The down freight train on the Grand Trunk Railroad ran off the track at Yarmouth Junction, Me., on Thursday night, smashing badly six lumber-laden cars.

The schooner Quickstep capsized in Eastport, yesterday. The owner and his brother were drowned.

JAMES GRADY was hanged yesterday, in the Jail-yard at Washington, for the violation of an old lady, which resulted in her death.

The Arkansas House resolution memorializing Congress for the removal of disabilities, was called up in the Senate on Thursday, and rejected by a vote of 5 to 31, all the Clayton Senators voting nay.

The Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania Senate have made a report on the coal troubles, which closes with a suggestion that the arbitration system, now working successfully in England, be tried.

The President has issued a proclamation warning the organized bands in South Carolina, who are disturbing the peace and endangering the lives of the citizens, to disperse within twenty days. This is in compliance with the request of Gov. SCOTT, who has asked the assistance of United States troops against the disorderly bands.

WILDS VANDOVER and JOHN KUHLMAN, the Ellenville firemen, arrested recently for incendiarism, have been committed for trial.

The floods in Oregon are subsiding.

Judge OTTO, Assistant Secretary of the Interior has resigned, the resignation to take effect upon the nomination of his successor.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday were $2,500,000.

The Turn of the Tide.

It is quite clear that a crisis is arriving in the affairs of some of the gang who have made justice a by-word in New-York, and degraded the arena of political life until men avoid it as they would the small-pox hospital. It takes a long time to create public opinion, and for several years past we have worked hard to bring it into such a shape as that men who were disposed to cheat, or to profit by the cheating of others, should be made to feel that their operations were attended with considerable danger. We have had five or six actions for libels brought against us by the Erie swindlers, and have otherwise been exposed to as many annoyances as the ingenuity of these practiced schemers could inflict upon us. One proof that we have not worked in vain is to be found in the fact that others are now entering the field, and that lawyers come out in their own persons to use the very arguments which we have been urging upon the attention of the public. We shall soon reach that stage of the fight at which everybody will see that it is going to end in victory—and then, of course, there will be plenty to claim the credit of having brought to pass the result which many have assured us could never be accomplished. We have had to do the rough work, and what remains is tolerably simple. In days when it was considered not safe or prudent to denounce certain corrupt Judges, we did denounce them, and suffered for it in various ways. We shall not care how many claim the credit of the struggle, if our main object is finally achieved—namely, to restore an honest government and a pure judiciary to New-York. Perhaps there will be some one here and there who will remember our part in the contest, and if not, it does not much signify.

The Erie knaves and all connected with them—which necessarily includes Gov. HOFFMAN, who has so materially assisted them, and his masters, who made him do it—must now feel in their hearts that the hour of their doom is near at hand. Even luck goes against them. This very week, unless the rumors current on "the street" are strangely inaccurate, one of the men who stole a railroad has lost about a million of dollars, and a celebrated railroad speculator has been "hit" to the same extent. Then, again, the cost of keeping hold of this Erie Railroad must be prodigious. Fortunes have been spent in Courts of law—the fees received by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S firm alone would make a dozen men comfortable for life—and there is the Legislature to be bribed every year. We all say, and with truth, that FISK and GOULD have conducted a fraud on a scale never before witnessed, but we must remember that they have also spent money on a scale which would astound ordinary swindlers. They are obliged to keep in their employment a small army of "roughs" to do their fighting work, and from Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD at the top of the tree, to the rudest "shoulder-hitter" at the bottom, all expect to be extra well paid for serving such masters. Thus, the camp in which the knaves have intrenched themselves—by the grace of our "future President," JOHN T. HOFFMAN—is kept up at enormous expense, and is now vulnerable at a dozen points. The end is not far off. We shall soon have HOFFMAN striving to shake off his disreputable associates, and TWEED and SWEENEY try fair to wash their very dirty hands of the Erie swindle.

Some people are going to suffer who have been more highly esteemed by the public than the Tammany chiefs. In particular, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has to face some rough weather. He is so extremely sensitive to criticism that we advise him as a friend—for we have always been among his truest friends, and tried to warn him off the course which was sure to end in unhappiness—to keep the forthcoming number of the *North American Review* out of his house. Let him not go within a mile of it. It is very hard to get a critic to suit him, and we are quite sure that the authors of two articles in the *North American* will not be to his liking. On the other hand, we hope Lord BOOTHWICK, for whose opinion Mr. D. D. FIELD has a great respect, will get that number of the *Review*, and read the articles in it entitled "An Erie Raid" and "Lawyer and Client." We do not hesitate to say that in these articles the complicity of Mr. D. D. FIELD with some of the worst features of the Erie litigation is so conclusively proved, that hereafter no rational man can pretend to have any doubt on the subject. The article first named is by Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., and it presents a history of one particular set of Erie frauds in a far more forcible, clear, and able manner than any of the assailants of Mr. FIELD have yet been able to imitate. The second article is by Mr. ALBERT STICKNEY, and deals more particularly with the technicalities involved in the controversy—and it is upon that ground that Mr. FIELD likes best to get, and very naturally, because he is most at home in it. Between these two articles, Mr. FIELD will find himself between the upper and the nether millstone. Nothing which has yet appeared in print is to be compared with the crushing array of *facts* brought to bear upon Mr. FIELD in these papers. As to FISK and GOULD, we do not see how any fresh discoveries can degrade them to a lower point than they have already reached in public estimation. Still, they and their friend the Judge come in for some rough handling, and altogether the *North American* is decidedly a publication to be denounced by Mr. FIELD as immoral and libelous.

Is it right for a lawyer to go into a Court which he knows is corrupt, and go through the form of pleading a cause, knowing all the time that the Judge has already made up his mind about it, at the instigation of his clients? That is one of the questions which Mr. FIELD finds it convenient to evade. As Mr. STICKNEY puts it to him—"It is wrong for a client to take away another man's property, or keep him out of his rights. It is wrong for counsel to help his client do either of these things, by the use or abuse of the process of the Court." Judged by that standard, where stands Mr. FIELD today? He has a way of getting out of responsibility for the most glaring offenses connected with the FISK-GOULD and Erie suits by saying—"I knew nothing about it; my firm did it, not I." In like manner it is never the usurer who lends the money, or presses for payment—it is always his "friend" who is putting the screw on, and insists on being paid by next Monday. This convenient and well-known arrangement will scarcely serve Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S purpose much longer. His conduct is undoubtedly to be brought before the consideration of the Bar Association. If the complaint is preferred by the proper man, and is carefully considered beforehand, we can entertain no doubt about the result. It would be very easy, however, to make a serious mistake on both points, and nobody knows that better than Mr. FIELD.

The President's Proclamation.

When, two years ago, President GRANT assumed the duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States, he recognized among the three main obligations of his position the duty of securing "protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country." From this and its accompanying resolves the President has never wavered. Democratic clamor and Republican inkewarmness have equally failed to cause him to deviate from a policy whose main attributes have been integrity, vigor and consistency. The proclamation of yesterday is a logical consequence of the declaration of 1869. Friends may have short memories, and foes may wilfully forget, but above the strife of factions and the plotting of cliques, the President retains a clear perception of the fundamental rights of the people, and is prepared to give effect to the demand of his first message, "obedience to the laws, and proper respect to the rights of others."

The proclamation just issued lays down three simple propositions. First: That, on the application of the Executive of any State, in cases where the Legislature cannot be convened, the United States is bound to protect the peaceable citizens of that State against domestic violence. Second, the Legislature of the State of South Carolina is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet an existing emergency. Third, The Executive of that State "has made application for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof" against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws. These statements are of the nature of a perfect syllogism, and the conclusion deduced from it can only be disputed by disproving the correctness of one or more of its members. In the exercise of his Constitutional power, President GRANT "commands the persons composing the unlawful combinations" complained of to disperse within twenty days from this date. Failure to do so will, of course, constitute an act of rebellion against the United States, and will be dealt with accordingly.

We shall, doubtless, have the regulation Democratic howl over this proclamation, with its accompanying monotonous grumble from "sore-head" Republicans. The majority of the party will, we are assured, indorse the firmness and the justice of the Executive. The issue is a perfectly simple one, and need be regarded with hesitation by no one. Either the Constitution of the United States provides for no such contingency as the President alleges, or the state of affairs in South Carolina can easily await the action of the State Legislature; or the Governor of that State has made no such application, or the Proclamation says he has—on no other grounds can its constitutionality and necessity be assailed. No one will seriously call in question either the first or the last of the three leading statements of the proclamation. The great majority of the Republican Party has fully made up its mind as to the truth of the second, and by them accordingly the action of the President will be sustained and applauded.

Ku-Klux Outrages in Kentucky.

In the debate in the United States Senate on the Ku-klux outrages at the South, Senator STEVENSON, of Kentucky, replying to Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, declared that there was "no more lawlessness in Kentucky than in the City of Cincinnati;" and he charged the Federal officers in Kentucky with dereliction of duty because the perpetrators of the outrage on a United States mail agent at North Benson were not arrested and punished. The Senator declared the arrest was not made because the perpetrator was a Republican. This speech was made without thought. The Senator was stung by the taunting question of Senator SHERMAN, "What has the Democratic Legislature of Kentucky done to repress these outrages?" He is now being answered. The Cincinnati *Gazette* first takes him to task, replying that if crime is committed in Cincinnati, the Courts are powerful enough to give redress and protection; that there "does not exist any organized bodies for the purpose of violence to persons and property, which are too strong for the officers of the law, which have so much of the popular sympathy, or which create such a state of intimidation that the administration of justice is overthrown." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* acknowledges that the "logic is strong," and the reproof just. The *Courier* says:

"The Legislature has done nothing. It has sacrificed us. It has disgraced us. It has violated all its obligations to the State, to the people and to the Democratic Party. The debate in the Senate is conclusive. No man can read it without observing the terrible disadvantage in which the non-action of the Legislature placed Gov. STEVENSON. Suppose it had done something—suppose it had done the half of something—suppose it had at the very least drawn a card and pretended to save an 'ace full'—the case would have been different and our Senator would have been able to hold his own. Suppose, when Mr. SHERMAN asked 'What has the Kentucky Legislature done to put down lawless men?' Mr. STEVENSON had been able to put his hand upon a definite act, and to reply 'All that Congress can do.' Suppose, in a word, he had not had to carry the Kentucky Legislature, like the old man of the sea, on his back, and, instead of an evasive reply, had been able to return the fire of the Senator from Ohio squarely. Would this not have been a Democratic triumph?"

Here we have an admission from the highest Democratic authority in the State of Kentucky that constant outrages are committed against persons and property by bands too powerful for the officers of the law to cope with. The Senator of the Legislature shown that these bands possess the sympathy of a majority of the people of the State.

Senator STEVENSON does not escape, however, with the reply of the Senator and the admissions of the *Courier-Journal*. Mr. G. G. WHARTON, United States Attorney for the District of Kentucky, also responds to the charges of the Senator. He states that his speech is an acknowledgment that he (the Senator) knows the parties who committed the outrage at North Benson, and that it is his duty, as a law-abiding citizen, to furnish the officers of the law with the facts, before charging them with neglect of duty. The District-Attorney also makes the damaging counter-charge that, while the Senator was Governor of Kentucky, outrages were committed almost within sight of the capital, and not one of the criminals was ever convicted or even arrested.

The assertion of Senator STEVENSON that the Ku-klux did not exist in Kentucky, and that the laws for the protection of persons and property were as efficiently administered as in any Northern State, has thus met with refutation from an unexpected quarter. That the Cincinnati *Gazette* should defend its city, and District-Attorney WHARTON himself, was to have been expected. But what answer has the Senator and the Democracy to make to the charges and admissions of the *Courier-Journal*? The existence of the Ku-klux, and the necessity for the interposition of the General Government in Kentucky, is established by Democratic witnesses.

A Reward of Virtue.

Some people have curious notions of the purity of the franchise. To corrupt it in their eyes is to deserve a civic crown. Of this class are the admiring friends who lately sought to immortalize Mayor TWEED by a statue; and there are more of the same sort in the "old country." At Norwich, England, there was witnessed a fortnight ago a delightful ceremony. The local Boss Tweed there is one Mr. ROBERT HARDMENT. This gentleman was convicted of bribery at the Norwich Parliamentary election of November, 1868; and again at the Norwich Municipal election of 1869. He was consequently sent to jail. Some idiotic Judge, who failed to perceive the far-reaching designs for the public weal contemplated by Mr. HARDMENT, at the result of the proceedings imposed this penalty, and there was no resource but to submit to it. A day of reparation was, however, to come, and this arrived last Thursday fortnight. On that memorable occasion, the oppressive and iniquitous minions of the law experienced a rebuke they are not likely to forget. The admirers of virtue and of HARDMENT determined, on the release of their idol, to burn before his shrine some expiatory incense. Casting about for a suitable form, they bethought them of the old-fashioned ceremony of "hauling home;" and of this glorious ovation was the Boss of Norwich consequently made the recipient.

On the morning of that eventful Thursday, a grand procession marched to the Norwich jail to receive and escort homeward this noble subornor of false votes, this high-minded corrupter of the franchise. Like a Roman Emperor of old, Mr. HARDMENT ascended his triumphal car. His wife sat proudly by his side. The Judge and jury who condemned were, at least metaphorically, made fast to his chariot wheels. The crowd roared with joy. And thus, with bands playing and colors flying, this distinguished person was drawn to his home. Had he won a great victory, the popular gratitude could hardly have been more demonstrative. It was felt, no doubt, that he had tried to do no less. The misfortune was that his strategy, although able, was detected and baffled; but a generous people overlooked the failure in their enthusiastic appreciation of the intention. They endeavored to soothe the wounded pride of their Boss in every possible way. They played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," before him. They played "Auld Lang Syne" behind him. The "Rogue's March" they reserved as a serenade in the evening for the wicked Judge who had sought, through the incarceration of HARDMENT, to take away the liberties of his country; and in the evening there was a grand feast, attended no doubt by all the Norwich "Ring," and enlivened, we may be sure, by no end of punch, whether drunk in or out of "palatial stables."

From this pleasing episode we perceive that history repeats itself, and we likewise derive from it the instructive lesson that, with the advancing intelligence of the world, even failure, provided it be in a noble cause, ceases to be attended by popular indifference. This Hardiment celebration is by no means to be esteemed a mere idle ceremony. It has a deep and impressive significance. When a community, so far from regarding bribery as disgraceful, evidently considers it an honor, it is pretty clear that sound principles are making progress. Bribery is admitted to be "good for the people." That this rational conviction should be generally accepted must obviously inure to the profit of a certain class of politicians; and that great gains should be taken to disseminate it need, therefore, excite no surprise. The Norwich "Ring" and the New-York "Ring" should exchange congratulatory addresses. Congratulations inspired by so manifest a community of sympathy and principle should lose no time in extending to each other the right hand of fellowship.

Platform Gates for Steam and Street-Cars.

The law which has been lately passed by the Ohio Legislature, requiring railway companies to connect all passenger-cars with aprons, and to inclose the sides of the platforms with light gates, is one that we should be glad to see enforced in every State of the Union. The suggestion of platform gates was made in these columns many weeks ago, in regard to street cars. Their use on steam cars would be attended with almost as many advantages. It is not often, perhaps, that passengers fall from the platform of a railway train while in motion, but they are exposed to another danger, against which such gates would be an effectual preventive. The car platform of an express train, on a dark or stormy night, affords such facilities for robbery and murder, that the only wonder is crimes of this description are not more frequent than they are. The truth is, indeed, that they are, in all probability, perpetrated much oftener than most of us suspect.

The chances of detection are slender in the extreme. The victim steps alone upon the platform, totally unsuspicious of danger. To stun him with a sling-shot, or throttle him and then rifle his pockets and pitch him from the train, is only the work of an instant. The struggle is so brief that even an eye-witness, looking through the glass door of the lighted car into the outer darkness, with eyes confused by the contrast, would not readily appreciate its character. The murdered man—in all likelihood a stranger among strangers—is not missed, or, if missed, is supposed to have fallen from the train. That, in many cases, would be the verdict of the Coroner's jury sitting on the mangled body found beside the track. Even should the true cause of death be suspected, the murderers are hundreds of miles away before the suspicion ripens into action, and safe almost beyond possibility of apprehension, if not of detection. And if they take the simple precaution of timing their attack when the train is crossing a river, into which the victim's body may be thrown, even this slight risk vanishes forever.

Another useful purpose which these proposed gates would serve would be in preventing the escape of criminals who are being conveyed by rail to the place of trial or confinement. Continually we hear of evasions of justice by reckless convicts, who seize the lucky chance to jump from the train, and whom some providence, like that of drunkards, seems to protect in their desperation, for they are rarely either killed or recaptured. From every point of view, platform gates, to be locked at the beginning of the trip and opened only by the conductor at the stations, seem to furnish numerous advantages. And if it be objected that in case of accident like the New-Hamburg disaster, where immediate egress is necessary and the conductor may not be at hand, these gates would be a fatal impediment, it may be answered, first, that such emergencies are rare, and ought to be rarer constantly; and secondly, that the gates could very easily be connected with and opened by the same motive power that controls the patent brakes.

It may not be superfluous to urge again the recommendation we formerly made for the adoption of a similar improvement on our City cars. Not long since a poor mechanic, who was seriously injured by being crowded off the front platform of a Third-avenue car, and who brought an action in consequence, was non-suited on the ground that the printed rules of the Company, posted inside the car, forbade passengers to ride on the front platform. The exquisite irony of this decision is not lessened by the fact that it may be in strict accordance with the law as it stands. But if so, the law should be changed. At present it works entirely in favor of the companies and against the passengers. The rule is a dead letter so long as it puts money into the treasuries of these grasping corporations, and is rigidly enforced only when the injured passenger seeks redress for the negligence of the companies' agents. This ought not to be. Accidents of this nature are continually occurring, and the only way to prevent them is to close the front platform, at least to passengers, altogether. As our cars are at present constructed, this result could probably be most easily attained by the proposed addition of platform-gates, and we commend the subject to the attention of our street-car directors and the Legislature.

MINOR TOPICS.

What was said of the first Reign of Terror may already be said of the second: "The revolution begins to devour its own children." The insurgent Nationals are getting beyond the control of their chosen leaders, and the movement bids fair to prove suicidal from its own excesses. The socialist workmen who act under the direction of the Central Committee, probably expected, by this time, to have been able to confiscate the spare cash of their richer neighbors, or, at least, to have been allowed to rifle the jewelers' stores. Short as their remaining period of power may be, it is extremely probable that we have not seen the worst of the excesses of the new revolution. It is just at the point where the recognized leaders abdicate their functions that the worst of the dangers will begin. Standing in the front ranks of the movement, they are compelled to exercise some amount of caution, and to have a plausible show of argument on their side. To the nameless crowd who follow there is far less of either responsibility or danger. When the armed mob breaks from its leadership, the end may be near, but a chapter of fearful outrage may precede it.

"BOSS" TWEED paid a touching compliment to the Sunday edition of the TIMES the other day. According to our Albany correspondent, he declared that it was the only paper he had read for months past. In that case there really is some hope left for the Boss. Extraordinary moral changes have ere now been wrought by the action of purifying influences, and if our Sunday paper could not produce any effect on the Boss, we fear he would have to be given up as a hopeless case. We prefer to believe, however, that even so very old and tough an offender is not beyond the action of the corrective and alterative we administer to him every Sunday. We hope in time to induce him to give up wallowing all Sunday in his stables, with a punch-bowl before him, and spicy companions round about him. He lately assured us that he was not deficient in "common sense," and now he proves it by certifying that he reads the TIMES every Sunday. By and by we hope he will be able to say with truth that he is not deficient in "common honesty," for that is the quality now conspicuously absent in his character.

Mr. SUMNER succeeded yesterday in getting before the Senate his San Domingo resolutions, with an additional one scolding President BABE for selling his country to damnation, and Judge ROSENBAUM, who is intended to restrain the defendants from issuing or disposing of $50,000,000 worth of new bonds, which they term consolidated mortgage bonds. The complaint, among other things, includes the following charges:

"That during the two years from the 1st day of October, 1867, to which month said JAY GOULD, FISK and LANE were directors of said the Erie Railway Company, there were issued by and under the management and direction of said GOULD, FISK and LANE, in the name and as alleged, by said JAY GOULD, FISK and LANE, on behalf of said Company, the convertible bonds of said Company to the amount of $10,000,000 of the bonds of which, but $10,000,000 or thereabouts, were issued since the month of July, 1868, when said JAY GOULD became President, and with said FISK and LANE obtained control of the Executive Committee of said Board of Directors, and the proceeds of the said $10,000,000 of the said bonds, or the greater part thereof, also came under their control. That since JAY GOULD, FISK and LANE came into said Board, the sterling bonds of said Company were sold and negotiated to the amount of $1,000,000 or thereabout, and the receipts from the ordinary business of said road have been over $20,000,000 more."

Notwithstanding the enormous amount ($60,000,000) as aforesaid, received from the business of said Company, and the issue of said enormous amount ($60,000,000) of convertible bonds for the alleged purpose of the expenditure of the amount expended upon the said road or its railroad property during the period of two years ending Oct. 1, 1869, as set forth in the said Company's reports to the State Engineer and Surveyor, was less than $6,000,000. The said JAY GOULD, FISK and LANE have not accounted for the disbursement of said convertible bonds, except to the amount as aforesaid, pretended to have been expended on said road and its property; and there is nothing whatever of value in the assets of said Company to represent the same; and the same, with the exception aforesaid, have been squandered, misused and lost by the said JAY GOULD, FISK and LANE.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported upon the Pennsylvania coal troubles. They recommend that the system of arbitration, which has produced such valuable results in England, should be given an immediate trial by its application to the anthracite coal region. Now that the railroad companies have decreed a similar course, and the organ of the miners has given it a qualified approval, there should be a fair prospect of the recommendations of the Senate Committee being carried out. The chief parties to the strike are by this time heartily sick of it, and a method of adjustment which should call for no appearance of yielding on either side is likely to be taken advantage of. The mediation of Gov. HARTRANFT was unacceptable to the men on certain personal grounds only. A satisfactory selection of an arbitrator or conciliation committee may be yet made, but it has been admitted to be the real aim of both parties for a Church that rejects no offering, no matter what stains may upon it. To every section of Protestant Christendom, their principles and their practice are alike subservient.

Any one who wishes to know the reasons of Mr. TWEED'S amendment to the City charter, providing for the reconstitution of the Board of Education, is referred to certain facts which we print in another column. The existing Board is a body perfectly satisfactory to the Ring—so satisfactory, indeed, that, like Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN, they want to have the power of retaining it in perpetuity. Our readers will observe that the members of the existing Board are, in one way or another, directly dependent upon the Tammany leaders. There exists a well-grounded apprehension that the reasonable Republicans among their number would, at the next election, be very summarily disposed of by their constituents. Thus TWEED finds it necessary to oust his protecting ægis over such weak-kneed Republicans as NATHANIEL SANDS, so that their suppleness and subserviency may still remain available.

The latest preferred stockholders' suit against Erie brings into strong relief certain points alluded to in the memorable decision of Judge ROSENBAUM, before whom the present action is brought. Against the enormous issue of fifty millions of convertible bonds, and the equally large receipts of at least fifty millions more from the ordinary business of the road, FISK and GOULD can only show an expenditure of six millions, the remainder being, as the complaint alleges, "squandered, stolen, and lost." Immediate efforts to change the venue of the suit may be confidently anticipated.

AMUSEMENTS.

Brief Notes.

The last matinée concert of the present series of Mileson entertainments will take place at Steinway Hall today.....In consequence of the Mileson matinée, Miss Kellogg's usual Saturday piano recital is to be deferred for one week.....

"Married Life" will be acted at the matinée at Wallack's today; the programmes of forthcoming nights at other houses remaining unchanged.....

The concert at the Ladies' Aid Society, intended to increase the fund of the Halsemann Hospital, will occur this evening at Steinway Hall. The artists will be Miss Kellogg, Mad. Varian Hoffman, Miss A. Sterling, Miss Elise Mooney, Signor Bonoldi, Signor Randolfi, Mr. Millard, Mr. Hill, Signor Bultaeo, and Mr. G. W. Colby.....At the Saturday afternoon concert at Association Hall, today, Miss Manzochi, Miss A. Sanger, Miss de Ruyter, Mr. Geo. S. Weeks, Miss Adelaide Manzocchi, Charles R. Schuyler, John P. Morgan, Signor Carrozzi and the Enterpe Chorus, will be heard.....At the Philharmonic rehearsal, yesterday, BEETHOVEN'S fourth symphony, LISZT'S symphonic poem of "Tasso," and GADE'S overture, "The Highlands," were recited, and Miss KRANZ played, from memory, as usual, a concerto by RUBINSTEIN, with orchestral accompaniment. The first general rehearsal for the approaching concert is announced for Friday next.

BRIB ONCE MORE.

Another Suit Against the Erie Railway Company—Important Exhibits of Fisk and Gould's Management.

The bill of complaint of JOHN W. THOMPSON and WILLIAM A. WAIT, preferred stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, against the Company, its officers, &c., has just been prepared by Mr. FRANK THOMPSON, the plaintiff's attorney, and has been sent to the Supreme Court Chambers at Glen's Falls, N. Y., where it will be presented to Justice [illegible], for Judge ROSENBAUM, is intended to restrain the defendants from issuing or disposing of $50,000,000 worth of new bonds, which they term consolidated mortgage bonds. The complaint, among other things, includes the following charges:

"That during the two years from the 1st day of October, 1867, to which month said JAY GOULD, FISK and LANE were directors of said the Erie Railway Company, there were issued by and under the management and direction of said GOULD, FISK and LANE, in the name and as alleged, by said JAY GOULD, FISK and LANE, on behalf of said Company, the convertible bonds of said Company to the amount of $10,000,000 of the bonds of which, but $10,000,000 or thereabouts, were issued since the month of July, 1868, when said JAY GOULD became President, and with said FISK and LANE obtained control of the Executive Committee of said Board of Directors, and the proceeds of the said $10,000,000 of the said bonds, or the greater part thereof, also came under their control. That since JAY GOULD, FISK and LANE came into said Board, the sterling bonds of said Company were sold and negotiated to the amount of $1,000,000 or thereabout, and the receipts from the ordinary business of said road have been over $20,000,000 more."

Notwithstanding the enormous amount ($60,000,000) as aforesaid, received from the business of said Company, and the issue of said enormous amount ($60,000,000) of convertible bonds for the alleged purpose of the expenditure of the amount expended upon the said road or its railroad property during the period of two years ending Oct. 1, 1869, as set forth in the said Company's reports to the State Engineer and Surveyor, was less than $6,000,000. The said JAY GOULD, FISK and LANE have not accounted for the disbursement of said convertible bonds, except to the amount as aforesaid, pretended to have been expended on said road and its property; and there is nothing whatever of value in the assets of said Company to represent the same; and the same, with the exception aforesaid, have been squandered, misused and lost by the said JAY GOULD, FISK and LANE.

A Parade-Ground for the National Guard Fixed Upon.

It is understood that the Commissioners of Public Parks have recently decided that Manhattan-square, adjoining Central Park, bounded respectively by Eighth and Ninth avenues, Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets, and formerly designed as the Zoological Garden, shall be devoted to the National Guard, to be used as a public parade-ground. Such changes, and as are necessary, will be made immediately, and the Square handsomely laid out. Suitable arrangements will also be effected so that spectators can witness the various reviews with ease and comfort. It is now proposed to locate the zo

WASHINGTON.

San Domingo in the Senate—The Joint High Commission—Alabama and the Outlaw Junta—The President's Message on Southern Outrages—The Proclamation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the Senate this morning business was very light, and was early concluded. To begin with, the Vice-President announced that the reference of memorials, petitions, bills, and the like, was in the nature of legislation, and was not in order under the resolution that had been passed, and that they could only be received, and placed on the files of the Senate, except by unanimous consent. Only a few memorials were presented. Mr. SUMNER then offered the San Domingo resolutions of yesterday, in a slightly changed form. The point of order was immediately made that they were not in order under the Anthony resolution. The Vice-President made a thorough and able statement of the facts touching on the case, sustaining his position with a variety of precedents, from which it appeared that resolutions calling for Executive information, or expressive of the opinion of the Senate, or touching the rights of Senators or a seat in the Chamber, were not of a legislative character and not excluded from consideration by the language of the restrictive resolutions. He preferred that the Senate should put its own construction upon the meaning of the resolution it had passed, and put the question as to whether the three classes of resolutions above named should be received.

There was something of a struggle in regard to the reading of the resolution. Not having been received pro forma by the Senate, yesterday, a single objection would prevent their being read today, if received. On a point of order finally raised it was decided that they could be read informally on the demand of any Senator for the information of the Senate, as that the question of order on their reception might be intelligently decided. They were therefore read by the Clerk, causing apparent satisfaction to Mr. SUMNER. The Chair then changed the form of the question to the Senate, and asked whether the resolutions which had been read were in order under the resolution resolution. Mr. SHERMAN subsequently moved to lay this question of order on the table, which was done by a vote of 38 to 26. This, of course, carried the resolutions to the table, whence they could only be taken by a vote of the Senate, which evidently could not be had at this session. Mr. SUMNER was beaten, and he realized it. He took a new departure, as Mr. WILSON would say. He appealed to the Senate. He meant to make his speech last session, but was prevented by sickness. He appealed for unanimous consent, to make his speech next Monday. Messrs. MORTON, CONKLING and HAMLIN assured him that they would raise no objection, and that they would not yesterday have raised any if the Senator had made that appeal instead of trying to force a speech upon the Senate in the form of a resolution to which no opportunity for a reply would be afforded. On a further appeal from Mr. SUMNER, of the same character, the resolutions themselves, which had just been laid on the table, were received and placed on the files of the Senate. He will, on Monday, move them as an amendment to the Sherman resolution on Southern outrages, and make his speech thereon. No alarm is manifested as to any effect Mr. SUMNER's speech may have. It will be answered by Mr. MORTON, probably, and perhaps some others, and the whole subject will then be laid over till December. Some Senators express a little disgust that Mr. SUMNER should persist in making so great a bugbear of what they consider a small matter. Others who are in favor of annexation, privately express themselves pleased at the prospect of his speech being made now, for they believe it will be fully answered in the Senate, and by the report of the Commission, soon to be submitted to the country. The action of the Administration, which he condemns, has, moreover, been in the interest of peace and humanity.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

At the conclusion of the discussion raised by Mr. SUMNER's San Domingo resolutions, Mr. COLE moved to postpone the pending order, the Sherman resolution of instructions to the Judiciary Committee, and take up the Deficiency Appropriation bill. This was done by a vote of 36 to 29. It was decided that the spirit of the Anthony resolutions excluded the offering of amendments not germane, and so Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN failed to get the revenue police scheme of the Commissioner of Revenue acted on. A spirited and somewhat long discussion took place on an amendment to appropriate $12,000 for the poor of this District, which was finally adopted. After some opposition $16,000 were appropriated to enable the President to carry out the Civil service Reform law, passed last session. Pending an amendment urged by the Kansas Senators to appropriate $250,000 for enlarging the military depot at Fort Leavenworth, the Senate went into Executive Session, and adjourned until tomorrow. Nothing is likely to be done to-morrow, except to finish the Appropriation bill.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. SUMNER's speech will occupy the whole of Monday. It is already in type, and takes up fourteen columns of the *Globe*. The answers may or may not be made the next day, but at any rate there is no prospect of the Ku-Klux debate being resumed before the Senate till Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

It is hardly necessary to say that the divulgences out from here regarding the proceedings of the Joint High Commission, are without any basis whatever so far as details are concerned, for it is next to impossible that anything should be disclosed. All that has become known up to the present hour is that the discussions have progressed so far that it will probably be determined within the next week or ten days whether there is any possibility of arriving at any satisfactory conclusions. If the Commission remains in session beyond the first week in April it will be a strong indication that an adjustment of the pending questions is probable.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

A *pronunciamiento*, or declaration from Señor MIGUEL DE ALDAMA, the leader and most prominent man in the Cuban Junta in New-York, has been received here, in which he announces his positive and complete withdrawal from that organization. In losing ALDAMA, the Junta loses its ablest and wealthiest supporter.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The House Select Committee of nine in charge of the President's Message on Southern outrages held a brief meeting this morning, but owing to the absence of two members, came to no conclusions, and adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. THOMAS, of North Carolina, will propose a bill to the Committee combining universal amnesty with measures for the repression of outrages, but in the present temper of the House this combination is not likely to succeed. It is very probable that one feature of the new bill will be a provision for an Federal revenue police force applicable to all the States, but necessary in the South only to enable assessors and collectors to arm a *posse comitatus* for self-defense and the enforcement of the laws.

SENATOR PENTON'S STATEMENT.

The statement was telegraphed from here yesterday that Senator PENTON had protested, in Executive Session, against the confirmation of District-Attorney CROWLEY, and that he had informed the President, before the appointment was made, that it was a most unfortunate one for the party. This is a most unfortunate statement for Senator PENTON, whether it be true that he made it or not. The fact is that probably no appointment was ever made by the President that had a greater weight of indorsement from prominent men of all shades of feeling in the Republican Party than this. The papers, as presented, were a marvelous combination of the best names in the State. Lawyers, judges, editors, &c., including the Judges of the Supreme Court of Mr. PENTON'S own judicial district, the State Senator, the Member of Congress and the member of the State Central Committee for that district, to say nothing of every Republican member of the State Senate, every Judge of the Supreme Court in the Northern District, eleven out of fourteen Republican members of Congress, twenty-seven out of thirty-one members of the Republican State Committee, the two last Republican candidates for Governor, and so on almost ad libitum. Viewed from the stand-point of public sentiment in the party, no other appointment could have been made.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The President's Proclamation on the state of affairs in South Carolina, issued today, is an earnest of the course he will take in all such cases. Every man in the country knows that when President GRANT commands an insurgent and unlawful combination of men to disperse, it is equivalent to the command of Gen. GRANT, and that his next order will be for a movement upon the enemy's works. If this will result in the capture of a couple dozen of those white cotton co-wards and their trial in a United States Court, and their conviction by a *wet*-cloth jury, Gen. GRANT will be further enabled to the great friends of the country for services rendered in an emergency.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. GRANT and daughter have returned to Washington, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE W. CHILDS, who are the guests at the Executive Mansion. Lieut. S. P. JOCELYN, for some time on duty in the Western Indian Department, was yesterday reappointed in the army by the President. Gov. HOLDEN came to Washington to testify before the Senate Select Committee on Southern outrages, but having been taken sick he has not testified. His removal on the impeachment from the Governorship of North Carolina took place during his absence from that State. He is still here, as are also Judge SETTLE, who was a principal witness in the Senate investigation, and Col. KIRK, the commander of the militia of North Carolina, who was prominent in the Alamance and Caswell Counties affairs.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Horatio C. Newcomb, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Joseph Howe, to be Treasurer of Public Money at Chillicothe, Ohio; William E. Franklin, to be Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, Ohio.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue:—John Hunt, for the Seventh District of Illinois; William H. Babb, for the Eighth District of Ohio; Joseph Mason, for the Twenty-second District of New-York.

Assessors of Internal Revenue:—Charles Stephens, for the Fourteenth District of Illinois; Gustavus Scott Hanna, for the Fourth District of Virginia; Horace Candee, for the Twenty-third District of New-York.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in EXECUTIVE Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Horatio C. Newcomb, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; James V. Rauter, Assessor Internal Revenue Second District of Alabama; Wm. D. Franklin, Register at Chillicothe, Ohio; James Bown, Receiver, Chillicothe, Ohio; William Simpson, Register, Walla Walla, Washington Territory; Andrew Cox, Receiver, Wallawalla, Washington Territory; David T. Corbin, United States Attorney for South Carolina; William Pound, Postmaster, Yonkers, Dakota.

The Senate today rejected the nomination of ELI P. JEMMINGS, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Alabama.

THE KUKLUX OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Proclamation of the President, Warning Them to Disperse Within Twenty Days.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The following proclamation has just been issued. It was first read to the Cabinet this afternoon before it was officially announced:

By the President of the United States of America:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States, that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, "when the Legislature cannot be convened," against domestic violence; and,

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, "when the Legislature cannot be convened," to call forth the militia of any State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed; and,

Whereas, I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State of a character and to an extent which render the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of enforcing life and property, and securing public order therein; and,

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to prevent such State and the citizens thereof from falling victims of domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and,

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military forces for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time. Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

Life in Libby Prison—Lecture by Chaplain McCabe.

Chaplain C. C. MCCABE delivered his lecture entitled "The bright side of life in Libby Prison," at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Second-street, last evening, telling some of "the stories they told" and singing some of the "songs they sang." The audience would suppose, he said, that the only bright side of Libby Prison would have been the outside, but he could assure them that there was a silver lining even to that dark cloud. As soon as he saw the ragged, starved army which crowded that old tobacco warehouse, he knew, he felt, that it was not all black. Good spirits triumphed over privation, and each man seemed chiefly anxious to keep up the spirits of his comrades. In spite of all, however, there were many dark days, and the darkest of all was when the first reports of the battle of Gettysburg came through Confederate channels, representing the action as a great Confederate victory. When they heard that the Army of the Potomac had been destroyed, that 40,000 prisoners had been taken by the rebels, and that LEE was pushing northward, unopposed, even the most sanguine gave up hope, and when at last the real facts came out from the "Yanks Lies" copied into the Richmond papers, the revulsion of feeling was a thing never to be forgotten. Men cried and thanked God, and when some one began to sing the battle-hymn of the republic the whole room took it up with such a voice that it was heard all over the city and the guard came rushing up to see what was the matter. On the 4th of July, 1863, they had a grand celebration of victory as near as they could get to it in the country. A star-spangled banner was made for the occasion out of three old shirts which had once been red, white and blue. And at the very hour when a sailor clambered up the rafters and tore down that honored, though shabby, banner, PEMBERTON was surrendering Vicksburg to Gen. GRANT. When that news came it repaid them for all their trials and sufferings. The bright side of Libby Prison came out strong then, and the darkest one never appeared again. An interesting account was given of the "university," which comprised a class of seventy men in French and a large class in other languages, besides a full-blown law-school with a faculty of forty lawyers. Mr. MCCABE sang at the close of his address "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "The Star Spangled Banner," and other songs, which were received with great applause.

New-York Liberal Club—Free Trade and Protection.

The eighteenth meeting of the New-York Liberal Club was held last evening at Plimpton Hall. Mr. HENRY D. LLOYD, Assistant Secretary American Free Trade League, reviewed the propositions advanced at a former meeting by Mr. HORACE GREELEY, in his reply to the free-trade letter of JOHN STUART MILL. He commenced by stating that he intended to prove that Mr. HORACE GREELEY was entirely wrong in his idea of Government protection, first as regarded our early manufactures, secondly Clay's plea, and thirdly the year of 1816. Mr. GREELEY said that the American exports could never stand with Government protection. How was it they had done it so long? Our iron, our cotton and our wool had always been used, even before any colony was established, and when America was entirely dependent on her own resources. It was in 1790 that England passed its navigation laws to protect herself against the importation of iron. What did this show? That it was folly to say it could ever be maintained without protection. American labor needed nothing but a stout arm. Mr. GREELEY and his followers presented us with a theory, which must be eradicated from the minds of all Americans. And what about Canada? Mr. GREELEY and GUINEY tells us that the Americans emigrate to this colony. We admit it. There are a certain class of manufacturers who are settling in Canada from America. Why is this? Is it because they have protection? Are wages lower? Is land cheaper? No! the position of the country suits their particular branch. Our ground sold as nothing of the thousands who are leaving Canada for the United States. Why do they come? Is it not to earn the advantages, if possible, of free trade? There is no country that is such an advocate for free trade as Great Britain. Is this a new idea? No! before Cobden was thought of this was reigning in the days of Hezekiah. We have heard of it here. Are they due to Government aid? Is it a protection tariff? Let us travel from base to Indus. When the steam-spinning looms were first introduced after the East India Company sanctioned free trade, it was said that the poor Hindoos who sat at their single task would be starved. Suffice it for me to say more than that it was decidedly the reverse. At the close of the war of 1815 France found her markets full. She had had no time to receive imports or to export. If she had been a free trader this would never have happened. Other countries would have flocked there and relieved her of her over-stocked markets. If these Napoleonic wars had been left to themselves, as free trade would have, been almost past description. Free trade has the support of large communities, among whom are some of the first statesmen of our day. It was only the other day that it accidentally discovered that CHARLES LAMB was one of our band. We must remember that thirty millions of manufactures are engaged at present, three principal exports—iron, cotton and wool—and that their ever ceaseless cry to us is free trade.

The review was listened to with marked attention by the audience, and at the close a very lively discussion followed.

Public Civic Officers—Lecture by Aaron J. Vanderpool.

Mr. AARON J. VANDERPOEL delivered the ninth in the course of the University lectures, in the Chapel of the University, on "Public Civic Officers," last evening, before a large audience, comprising many ladies. The lecturer remarked that the subject of public civic officers covered a wide range, and embraced every one employed in behalf of the Government in any relation of public trust not merely occasional, transient or incidental. He defined the legal interpretation of the word office as applied in different countries, observing that while in England the Government was regarded as indispensable, here it was looked upon as a necessary evil. In this connection he briefly glanced at some of the principal fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States, its system of education, which placed all classes of citizens in an equal footing of intelligence respecting their right of suffrage, the tolerant spirit which guaranteed that religious convictions should not disqualify a citizen for any office of trust, and said that eligibility to office belonged to all electors who were not disqualified from voting by past offenses. He instanced cases in England where the Government required an appointee to accept office, but it would be a long time before an American citizen would require compulsion under similar circumstances. Mr. VANDERPOEL also alluded to the statutes prohibiting members of the Legislature from holding other civil offices, the distinction between officers *de facto* and officers *de jure*, the power of officials in different positions and their irresponsibility for false judicial determinations except when resulting from recklessness or fraud, and concluded his subject by referring to the leading cases cited in the standard authors. In conclusion he invited the law students of the University, for whose benefit the course was inaugurated, to continued exertion. The life of a successful lawyer must be one of severe toil and study, for

"On sluggard brow the laurel never grows,
Renown is not the child of indolent repose."

Price of Coal Lower at Retail than Wholesale.

Retail prices of coal have now come down to about the point where they stood five weeks ago, before the suspension of work in the mines. Some dealers fearing, that a general prostration would follow the resumption of work by the miners, have been glad to keep a little below prevailing prices in order to clear off their stocks. Others have found that the clamor about high prices and the unkindness of the weather reduced the demand so much that unless they lowered their prices they could not make any sales at all. The result has been a constant, though irregular, decline during the last ten days. In the wholesale market there has been no corresponding fall. The few operators who control the small amount of coal which is for sale not being affected by the causes which have influenced the retailers, have succeeded in keeping up prices, so that the usual order of things has been reversed, and the coal market presents the phenomenon of an article selling lower at retail than at wholesale. In fact, the trade appears to be in a generally disordered condition after the violent spasm. Retail prices vary in the most extraordinary manner. Each individual seems to have put such prices on his wares as conformed to his own theories of the state of the market, without the slightest regard to what his neighbors were getting. Hence it comes that white-ash coal, egg and stove size, for which a dealer, who may be called A., charged $5 50 per ton, can be had, on inquiry, of another dealer, B., in the very next block, for $5 00, while C. D. and E., along the street, varied in their charges between those two extremes. Wise purchasers compare the prices of a number of dealers before buying, and make a saving of thirty per cent. thereby.

SPRING FOLIAGE, FLOWERS AND FRAGRANCE are close at hand and all the world will rejoice when they are fully developed. Among the most prominent of the forthcoming Spring beauties will be the lists and general head-gear of NEWMAN, in whose world-renowned establishment, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., the busy hum of preparation is heard continuously from early morn to dewy eve.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Sunday edition of this journal is rapidly increasing in popularity and circulation. It has now a larger sale than at any period since the height of the excitement created by the arrival of news from the seat of war during the Southern rebellion. Since January the 1st the circulation has advanced UPWARD OF THIRTY PER CENT. We call the attention of advertisers to this fact, as an indication of the value of the paper as a means of communicating with many thousands of the best classes in the City.

The great interest which has been manifested by our readers in the discussion on the "Marriage Dowry" question induces us to publish, on Sunday, another selection of letters out of a great mass which we have received. Among these letters there will be one on the young men of the day, which is not complimentary in its criticisms; another from a young man who would like to marry, but cannot afford it; a third from "A Girl without a Dowry," on male extravagance; a fourth from a gentleman on female extravagance; a fifth which "returns to the original issue;" a sixth in which "A youthful belle" defends the male sex; a seventh in which a "Dutch Philosopher" puts the whole question in a nutshell; an eighth informing young men how to marry on a thousand dollars a year; a ninth, from a Brooklyn lady, describing the power of a "Happy Home;" a tenth containing the contented reflections of a poor authoress—and several others on various questions of social interest. All these letters are genuine, and are inserted with but few verbal corrections.

We shall continue to devote a portion of the space in our Sunday paper to the letters of correspondents on social subjects. "Checkmate" writes to us describing her wrongs as an engaged young lady, and several correspondents have requested us to allow letters to appear on the "servant-girl worries of life." Letters on such subjects will receive careful attention.

Among the special articles published to-morrow will be one on JOHN ADAMS AND HAMILTON—describing the characters of the two men and containing much valuable information with regard to important events in their lives.

Another article is entitled, "IS MAN MERELY AN IMPROVED MONKEY?" and discusses several points of interest in connection with Mr. DARWIN's theory about the origin of the human race.

A variety of additional information will be given announcing the "BUFFALO MEAT MARKET."—a talk with a prairie butcher, how and where to buy GAME, &c., &c.

The regular department of CURRENT LITERATURE will contain an excellent story, a new poem from the *Spectator*, on MILAN' pictures of the Huguenots, and many extracts from new publications of interest.

NOTES AND COMMENTS will be found, as usual, to be lively and varied.

The comprehensive summary of home and foreign dramatic events will be found replete with its customary interest; ART NOTICES and CRITICISMS will not be wanting; FOREIGN ITEMS will hold their usual place, and MILITARY GOSSIP will contribute topics of interest to our citizen soldiery.

News by telegraph and mail received up to the time of going to press, will be found as full and ample as heretofore. Local topics will have their accustomed prominence, and the usual contributions of our Special Correspondents may be looked for.

All advertisements of an objectionable character are carefully excluded from the TIMES, and the paper is specially adapted for family reading.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in Wrapper, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of this TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

E. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Monmouth-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Relief and Health to Keep Children.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

A Zest with Fish, Soup, Joints, Game, &c.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Special agents, Union-square, and No. 59 South William-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the skin. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

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Window-Shades.—Best Scotch Holland, with the best patent self-acting ROLLERS, at reduced prices. SCHLEY, BETTY & CO.,
Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway,
Near Astor-place.

Banks, Bankers, Brokers and Business men generally, who are not acquainted by personal examination with the new method of preserving Vaults and Safes by the Electric Lining or Envelope are decidedly and dangerously behind the times.
I. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" and "DR. GREGORY'S HERNIA LOTION" used successfully in curing, cures Rupture permanently. Call at No. 744 Broadway.

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Cornices and Mirrors.—Over one hundred samples of Cornices may be seen at KELTY'S, Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway, near Astor-place.

James Eyndell, No. 302 Broadway.—Writing and Relief Stamps. Monograms. Orders of Dashing—original designs.

Phrenological Examinations at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuit.

MARRIED.

DE LONG—WOTTON.—On Wednesday, March 11, on board United States steamship *Shenandoah*, at Hong Kong, by the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, GEORGE W. DE LONG, United States Navy, to EMMA, daughter of James A. Wotton, Esq.

PORTER—TREADWELL.—At the First Congregational Church, Albany, on Thursday evening, March 26, by the Rev. E. H. Dean, assisted by Rev. William S. Smart, SAMUEL M. PORTER, of New-York City, to Miss MARY T. TREADWELL, daughter of Hon. John G. Treadwell, of Albany.

WOODWARD—HOLLY.—At Waterville, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 25, by Rev. Edward Moyses, assisted by Right Rev. Bishop Huntington, ROBERT B. WOODWARD, of Brooklyn, to MILA C., daughter of James H. Hazzey, Esq., of Waterville. No cards.

DIED.

BREWER.—On Friday, March 24, ELIZABETH, wife of Merwin R. Brewer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, Monday, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 113 West 44th-st., without further invitation.

CURTIS.—At 4 o'clock P. M., on the 22d inst., after a protracted illness, PAULINE, daughter of Paul A. and Mary C. Curtis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 26 East 23d-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FAIRBANKS.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday evening, March 25, JOHN FAIRBANKS, aged 61 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Orange, on Saturday, at 2½ P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 1:30, and Christopher-st. at 1:45.

HILLHOUSE.—At the family residence, Sachem's Wood, New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, March 25, Mrs. MARY E. HILLHOUSE, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 28. Train leaves 27th-st. Depot at 9 A. M.

JORDAN.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, March 25, ANDREW JORDAN, formerly an old resident of New-York, aged 66.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Ocean-av., South Bergen, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 1 P. M. Train for Bergen-av. leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M.

LOW.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 27, FRANCIS B. LOW, in the 53d year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 143 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

OLNEY.—At Oakland, Cal., on Tuesday, March 23, JAMES N., Jr., son of Jas. N. Olney, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 34 years.

SUTTON.—On Thursday, March 26, KATE F., wife of Wm. A. Sutton and daughter of the late John W. Richardson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 419 West 36th-st., on Sunday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. without further notice.

SEGUR.—At Dover, N. J., Thursday evening, March 26, OLIVIA P., only daughter of the late Thomas B. Segur, aged 23 years.

Funeral at Dover, next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited.

TILFORD.—On Tuesday, March 24, in the 56th year of his age, GEORGE TILFORD, of the firm of Tilford & Co.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 10 4th-av., on Sunday, March 29, at 2½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 466 BROADWAY, successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co., offer the finest stock in the City of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS and GAS-FIXTURES, imported and of own manufacture, comprising new and beautiful patterns of the above goods, in

GLASS, GILT, BRONZE, PORCELAIN and ILLUMINATED COLORS.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Diamond Rings, $30, $40 and $50 to $200 each. Diamond Studs, $40, $50 and $60 to $200 a set.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 513 Broadway, under 24 Nicholas Hotel.

WILSON'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.

The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The cod-liver oil in it in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying the system with just the ingredient necessary to heal and restore the diseased lungs. A. S. WILSON, No. 105 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

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is strongly recommended by medical men for general use, especially during Spring and Summer months, as agreeable, cooling and corrective of the blood and skin. Sold by all grocers and druggists.
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$2,500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET in said, Dec. 7 quarter, Class Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

A LADY FROM MAINE DESIRES THE superintendence of a first-class house, in the City or suburbs; reference to gentlemen of position. Address Mrs. S. B., care No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 24.

ROYAL HAVANA.—PRIZES CASHED IN Havana and Kentucky lotteries. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES & CO.,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

BE GUIDED BY WHAT YOU KNOW.

There is no old grocer, which says "Experiment" is the safest guide. To the guide the sure and ailing naturally turn when casting about for the means of relief. They inquire what a medicine has done for others before they adopt it themselves. Of all the remedies and proprietaries in use, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand the test most triumphantly, and hold its immense popularity and vast sales. The people from indigestion in order to find some one among his friends who has been cured of that ailment by this fruitful vegetable stimulant. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standard remedy has effected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proofs of its surprising properties, which it is impossible for his statements to refute. He brings it, and the effect is produces on his system establishes in his mind a conviction in its favor. From its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, dominantly grown and spreads. Chairmen and conductors, some of them once local celebrities, and others who held a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the hands and down the throats of invalids their nostrums, concocted, as actual facts for the home which for so many years has been a medicinal staple throughout the United States, Spanish America, Canada and the West Indies, hardly succeed to a very limited extent. In the reasoning ans the people, having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline "running after strange gods."

COMPRESSED 4-PORT SOLID SLEEVE Buttons, ultimately beads, glass eyes, assorted colors, Martinvale style, chaste, $1 per gross. Trade supplied. Sold by WELLING,
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The high tone of the literary contents of the ALDINE, and the incomparable beauty of its illustrations, together with the liberal offer of an elegant Oil Chromo, ("Dickie,") to every yearly subscriber, seems to attract subscriptions in every town where it is shown.

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ASK TO SEE IT! ASK TO SEE IT!

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

GOETHE'S FAUST.

Translated into English Verse by BAYARD TAYLOR. Part Second, completing the Work. 1 vol. Imperial 8vo. Uniform with "LONGFELLOW'S "Dante" and BRYANT'S Homer." $6. The entire Work, 2 vols., cloth, $10; half calf, $15.

No translation of the Second Part of "Faust" has heretofore been published in the United States. The four or five English versions were produced before the German critics had discovered the true key to Goethe's meaning, and therefore give a very inadequate representation of the original. None of these reproduces the great richness and variety of the German metres, or is accompanied with notes which satisfactorily explain the more difficult passages of the poem.

Mr. Taylor's translation is the only one which completely gives the form of the original, and which also contains those illustrations which the reader needs in order to follow Goethe's allegory. The Second Part has often been looked upon as a sealed book to most readers; but, since the true interpretation has been discovered and is generally accepted in Germany, the wonderful charm of the story of Faust's descent of wisdom contained in the work should be made accessible to all who appreciate the passion and pathos of the First Part.

SUCCESS AND ITS CONDITIONS.
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Contents:
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The leading idea of this book is that nothing really succeeds which is not based on reality; that charm, in a large sense, is never successful; that in the life of the individual, as in the life of communities and of the State, pretension is nothing and power is everything. It is a book of great practical value, and cannot fail of winning favor among all thoughtful readers.

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VAN NOSTRAND'S
ECLECTIC ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.
VOL. 4, NO. 4, APRIL.
READY ON MONDAY.

Solar Heat. (Illustrated.) Mechanics of Flying. (Illustrated.) Prince's Field Guns; The Bloom in cotton; Steel Tyres; The Power and Capabilities of Water; Rockets; Theory and Practice of Centrifugal Pumps; Tunnels and Tunnelling; Booth's Patent Rail; Coal Mines in China; On the Selection of Building Sites; On the Strength of Lock Gates; The British Navy of 1873; Chrome Steel; Balancing Engines; On the Removal of Some Broken Piles from the Bed of the Connecticut River; The Floating Docks at Cartagena and Ferrol; American Locomotives; Sea Currents; Locomotives for Permanent Way; Movable Bridges

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sales effected at the Exchange yesterday, (Saturday,) was those of a lease in fee, severally by order of the Supreme Court, and all under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., Referee, ROBERTS & McGUIRE Auctioneers. The first of these embraced the disposition of a one-fourth interest in the following property: House and lot on University-place, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; property on the north side of Broome-street, near Mulberry; and the premises known as No. 19 Dey-street. The second sale covered another fourth interest belonging to other parties to the same property, a more particular or detailed description of which it was impossible to obtain. The transaction was, therefore, necessarily a blind one so far as determining any values is concerned. Both interests were purchased by JAS. W. TREDWELL, one for $9,750 and the other for $9,600 respectively. At the remaining sale, a four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot, located on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, was disposed of. Purchased by HARCOURT & HAMILTON, Jr. Lot is 20.5 by 98.9. This same property was sold at auction a year ago and brought $17,400. No further business was transacted.

The sales at the Commercial Exchange, No. 309 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, were by partner in pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court, made at Special Term, chambers, on the 20th day of March, 1871, and entered in the Clerk's office of Kings County on the 21st day of March, 1871, under the direction of GRAHAM H. STEVENS, Esq., Referee, J. COLE disposed of four brown-stone houses and lots, together with an additional lot, bounded respectively on Court and Pierrepont streets. The details of the transaction will be found below in the summary appended. The two houses first named were purchased by Ryerson A. Sawyer, the next by E. V. CLARK, and the last named, with extra lot, by E. F. DISBROW.

The only auction projected for to-day is that to be conducted by S. DIKEMAN & CO., at Port Chester, in Westchester County, beginning at 10 A. M., at which, in a partition sale, three dwellings and fourteen lots, desirably located on Central-avenue, in the town named, will be sold. The local sale of Brooklyn property by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., announced on Monday last to take place to-day at the Commercial Exchange, in this City, has been postponed for one week until Saturday next, April 1.

For next week the sales projected, although not as numerous as has been the case during the past two weeks, are still of importance, and a full list will be published as usual on Monday, with full description of property to be offered, together with other interesting details. Of those proposed sales, however, one demands a special notice here, namely, that, by order of the Referee in the estate of JACOB LORILLARD, (deceased,) to be sold at the Exchange on Monday next. The schedule of sale includes seventy-five lots and acres, situated respectively on the Grand Boulevard, Tenth-avenue, Seventy-ninth-street, Eighty-first-street, Eighty-second-street, Eighty-third-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; also a lot, with the buildings thereon, on Centre-street, between Worth and Leonard streets. The transaction is one of the most important if not the most so, of any to take place during the coming week.

In reference to property offered at sale, FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, presented through our business columns yesterday for public consideration a large list of desirable City residences, all at very reasonable figures. Valuable City property, at private sale, is also offered by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 21 Pine-street; JOHN HOEY, No. 49 Broadway; W. H. STEVENS & SON, No. 11 Pine-street; Messrs. Moran, No. 5 Pine; S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 123 Grand-street; Thornton M. Rodman, No. 713 Broadway; Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner Seventeenth-street; A. Cogswell, No. 245 Broadway; James E. Gibson, Jr., No. 31 Cedar-street; C. Fox, No. 13 East Forty-fifth-street, and others. Country property, eligibly located, is advertised for sale at Peekskill, Yonkers, and Sing Sing, by BLACKWELL & MABEE, No. 62 Liberty-street. At Elizabeth, Plainfield, Rahway, Scotch Plains, Orange, and other sections of New-Jersey, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-street. Also, at Orange, by HALSTED & WALES, No. 9 Nassau-street, corner of Pine; and by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 62 Broadway. At Rye, in Westchester County, by ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-street. At Bedford Station, in the same county, by W. H. ARER, No. 10 Wall-street. At Rye Neck, by D. A. GRAVE, No. 320 Broadway. At Yonkers, by VICTOR W. MCFARLANE, No. 21 Pine-street. At Southmayd Bay, by H. S. HOWARD, No. 7 Nassau-street. At Jamaica, Long Island, by A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway. Also, by same, a farm in Pennsylvania. At Schenectady, the residence of the late EDWARD C. DELAVAN, by the executors of the estate. At Jersey City, by GEO. W. WAYBE, No. 41 Pine-row. On the line of the Central R. R. of New-Jersey, by N. D. HOYT, No. 119 Liberty-street. Also, at Newburgh, on the Hudson River, by W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 111 Broadway. Other list of City and suburban property offered on lease by various real-estate brokers and others, as published daily, is well worthy the attention of those interested in these matters, or who design a change of location at the present time.

V. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having sold at private sale the three-story house and lot No. 220 East Seventy-eighth-street, beam 19 by 100.5; lot 19 by 100.5; for $7,500; also property on the south side of Fifty-first-st., 84 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 60 by 100.5 feet, (Columbia College lease,) for $12,000.

Exchange Sales, Friday, March 24.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story English basement B. s. house and lot, 8. s. of 54th-st., 105 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 23.2x92.2... $18,000
2-10 interest in property on University-place, Broome and Dey sts..... 4,750

Exchange Sales, Monday, March 24.

BROOKLYN.

By James Cole.

4-story brown-stone house and lot, w. s. Court-st., near Fort Hamilton..... $11,150
4-story brown-stone house and lot adjoining, same size..... 11,150
4-story brown-stone house and lot adjoining above, same size..... 12,400
4-story brown-stone house and lot, Pierrepont-st., in rear of above, together with extra lot 20.2x92 16,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, corner 17th-st.
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N. B.—Property for sale or to rent at reduced valuation; from $12,000 to $20,000 are specialties. Retained upon application or by mail.

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REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 120 West 45th-st.
(Estd. since 1856.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 123 GRAND-ST.

The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Premises No. 15 Pine-st., 25 feet front Elizabeth-st. Apply to M. H. BOOMER, 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BUILT houses in New-York.

Merritt-court corner of Madison-av. and 45th-st., finished in hard-wood throughout; built by J. C. Baker. Scroll-work corner of Madison-av. and 45th-st., extra large; built by Durand.

Corner of Madison-av. and 46th-st., extra large; built by Keech.

All the above are very elegant and will be sold on terms to suit. Apply to

JOHN HOEY, 49 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 21 Pine-st., offers the following: For sale or to let—Store and basement, 20 feet front, 50 ave., three-story and basement brick, marble fronts, stone, with extension, about twenty rooms; suitable for a boarding-house.

For sale or to let—Modern-built, four-story brick, stone, will be sold low.

To Let—
Warehouse, No. 32 Cliff-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 713 Broadway, offers lot for lease, 19.10x92 feet, on the north-east corner Waverley-place and 6th-av., (Dr. Hall's church.)

Store and dwelling No. 281 Water-st., will give five years' lease; possession immediately.

SEVENTH-STREET AND ST. NICHOLAS AVE.—For sale a plot of fifteen lots, located very near the junction of the last two above-named ave-nues.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE, NEAR 12TH-ST.—For sale or to let, furnished, a three-story and basement stone house, 22x76x105, in perfect order and completely furnished; Bakery Stock, Harlem lease; annual rent $300. J. M. PHELPS, No. 11 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and lot for sale low, on 54th-st., just east of 8th-av.—lot 20 feet front by 100.5 deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or Branch office, No. 36 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, 3-story-and-attic house, 18.8x70, lot 20.8, No. 36 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BUILDING FOR manufacturing purposes, No. 134 and 136 West 29th-st., 40 feet front, five-story and basement; good steam power, &c. Apply to JAMES STEPHENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND on 11th and 12th sts., near 11th-av.; the owner is open to offer will take a lease for a term of years, if desired. Inquire in the office on the premises, No. 134 West 30th-st.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 44TH-ST., between Lexington and 3d ave.; three story, high stoop, brown stone, 16x50x102 feet, for sale; $13,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, No. 21 West 20th-st., built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 49 Broadway.

A PARK-AV. CORNER LOT FOR SALE—Well located.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway, offer the following:
Store and dwelling, high stoop, brick.....$4,000
Store, two-story, high stoop, brick.....
Store, two-story, high stoop, brick and Mansard, 21 and 23 Avenue A, 36-feet.....
Three-story, high stoop, brown-stone.....
Three-story, high stoop, brick.....
Three-story, high stoop, brick.....
West 42d-st., three-story, high stoop, brick.....
West 42d-st., three-story, high stoop, brick.....
West 42d-st.,

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL
AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
ATLANTIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
3,000 tons burden. 300-h.p. in each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.
Sailing from Cork Harbor the following THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the following SATURDAYS.
ATLANTIC, Capt. ERNEST MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.
Passengers accommodated (for all classes) with unsurpassed comfort.
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Cuisine and stewardship accompany these steamers to be unsurpassed by any line afloat. Steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at the lowest rates.
Tickets can be booked to or from all parts of America, Australia, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.
Drafts on banks granted at lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
For information of plans and other information, apply to WHITE STAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S OFFICES, No. 29 Broadway, N.Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
FOR THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
From New-York. From Liverpool.
Wed. Mar. 29 Calabria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Saturday, April 1 Samaria, Saturday, April 1
Wednes. April 12 Tripoli, Thursday, April 13
Saturday, April 15 Russia, Saturday, April 15
Wednesday, April 26 Scotia, Saturday, April 29
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Tuesday and Saturday steamers, first cabin, currency, $100; gold, $80. Second cabin, currency, $75; gold, $60. Steerage, $30, currency.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers: First cabin, currency, $80; gold, $60. Second cabin, currency, $60; gold, $45. Steerage, $30, currency.
Through steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $65 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
The steamers leave this dock on each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
On March 30, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. H. Cosmer, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Lapham, sailing at Mazatlan, Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American ports. Pacific mail steamer for San Francisco ports will be dispatched on the 4 P. M. of 29th inst.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and other information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing Pier 47 North River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, April 1
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Tuesday, April 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Friday, April 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 63 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 81 and 83 Beekman-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBRO, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 24 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 45 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. R. R.,
No. 129 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 56 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 31 E. R. The steamer JOHN POTT will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the cars. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the difficulty of order as 4 P. M., or receive the goods, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Amer, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAVANA.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wise.....April 2d
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THRELFALL.....May 2d
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 2d
These splendid steamers sail on specified dates, and sail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching each of these ports.
For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. ROBERT ADAMS.....March 30
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) Apr. 6
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....April 13
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. HONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Corner Broadway and Warren-st.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four Per Cent. Interest on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest on Special Deposits for Six Months or Longer.
The Company is a Legal Depository.
Moneys Paid into Court, and Receives Moneys in Trust.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. S. Dockin.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

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BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
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MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA.
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE as low as by others.
Peculiar facilities for shipments of GOODS IN BOND overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, CANDIFICE ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR St.
FOUR PER CENT. Interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, DAVENPORT, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

THE NEW UNITED STATES LOAN.
THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, Funding Agent, will receive subscriptions for the new
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR BONDS
And will sell the bonds for notes or interest forms at par for gold, currency at its gold value, or any 5-20 bonds, allowing the interest in gold to May 1 on the bonds, at which time the new bonds commence to draw interest. We expect to deliver the bonds to those absent May 1.
J. E. L. MORFORD, Cashier.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned at
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile. Road completed and open for business. Forms the most direct and unrivaled interest. We unhesitatingly recommend these, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. F. CONVERSE & CO., No. 34 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS Office on the 14th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of the next election:
DIRECTORS.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, DAVID STEWART,
JOHN MORTIMER, JR., J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
EDWARD ELSWORTH, THOS. C. DOREMUS,
PETER NAYLOR, JOSEPH L. MEEKS,
WM. H. NEWMAN, WM. D. THOMPSON,
GEORGE F. THOMAS, LLOYD ASPINWALL,
HENRY ROWLAND, JAMES STORRS,
EDW. G. HEDDEN, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
BENJ. G. ARNOLD, COE A. ADAMS,
WM. W. PARKIN, FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
HENDERSON MOORE, DANIEL S. SCHANCK,
PETER NOTMAN, A. ROBERTS WAIGH,
WM. H. NEWMAN, HENRY E. ETCH,
JAMES L. FLINT, G. ST. J. SHEFFIELD,
WILLIAM WATT, JAMES W. ELWELL,
WM. GROSVENOR, JOSEPH W. GREENE,
JAMES E. JOHNSTON, THOMAS HOPE,
HENRY A. HOWE.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.
ADAM NORRIS, JOHN D. DAISH, JER'H V. SPADER.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day Mr. HENRY A. HOWE was elected President, in place of Mr. J. D. Steele, resigned on account of ill health, and Mr. PETER NOTMAN was elected Vice-President and secretary, Mr. P. MOYMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day issued for sale the $2,000 Bonds, numbered as follows: 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1,000, 1,001, 1,002, 1,003, 1,004, 1,005, 1,006, 1,007, 1,008, 1,009, 1,010, 1,011, 1,012, 1,013, 1,014, 1,015, 1,016, 1,017, 1,018, 1,019, 1,020, 1,021, 1,022, 1,023, 1,024, 1,025, 1,026, 1,027, 1,028, 1,029, 1,030, 1,031, 1,032, 1,033, 1,034, 1,035, 1,036, 1,037, 1,038, 1,039, 1,040, 1,041, 1,042, 1,043, 1,044, 1,045, 1,046, 1,047, 1,048, 1,049, 1,050, 1,051, 1,052, 1,053, 1,054, 1,055, 1,056, 1,057, 1,058, 1,059, 1,060, 1,061, 1,062, 1,063, 1,064, 1,065, 1,066, 1,067, 1,068, 1,069, 1,070, 1,071, 1,072, 1,073, 1,074, 1,075, 1,076, 1,077, 1,078, 1,079, 1,080, 1,081, 1,082, 1,083, 1,084, 1,085, 1,086, 1,087, 1,088, 1,089, 1,090, 1,091, 1,092, 1,093, 1,094, 1,095, 1,096, 1,097, 1,098, 1,099, 1,100, 1,101, 1,102, 1,103, 1,104, 1,105, 1,106, 1,107, 1,108, 1,109, 1,110, 1,111, 1,112, 1,113, 1,114, 1,115, 1,116, 1,117, 1,118, 1,119, 1,120, 1,121, 1,122, 1,123, 1,124, 1,125, 1,126, 1,127, 1,128, 1,129, 1,130, 1,131, 1,132, 1,133, 1,134, 1,135, 1,136, 1,137, 1,138, 1,139, 1,140, 1,141, 1,142, 1,143, 1,144, 1,145, 1,146, 1,147, 1,148, 1,149, 1,150, 1,151, 1,152, 1,153, 1,154, 1,155, 1,156, 1,157, 1,158, 1,159, 1,160, 1,161, 1,162, 1,163, 1,164, 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,168, 1,169, 1,170, 1,171, 1,172, 1,173, 1,174, 1,175, 1,176, 1,177, 1,178, 1,179, 1,180, 1,181, 1,182, 1,183, 1,184, 1,185, 1,186, 1,187, 1,188, 1,189, 1,190, 1,191, 1,192, 1,193, 1,194, 1,195, 1,196, 1,197, 1,198, 1,199, 1,200, 1,201, 1,202, 1,203, 1,204, 1,205, 1,206, 1,207, 1,208, 1,209, 1,210, 1,211, 1,212, 1,213, 1,214, 1,215, 1,216, 1,217, 1,218, 1,219, 1,220, 1,221, 1,222, 1,223, 1,224, 1,225, 1,226, 1,227, 1,228, 1,229, 1,230, 1,231, 1,232, 1,233, 1,234, 1,235, 1,236, 1,237, 1,238, 1,239, 1,240, 1,241, 1,242, 1,243, 1,244, 1,245, 1,246, 1,247, 1,248, 1,249, 1,250, 1,251, 1,252, 1,253, 1,254, 1,255, 1,256, 1,257, 1,258, 1,259, 1,260, 1,261, 1,262, 1,263, 1,264, 1,265, 1,266, 1,267, 1,268, 1,269, 1,270, 1,271, 1,272, 1,273, 1,274, 1,275, 1,276, 1,277, 1,278, 1,279, 1,280, 1,281, 1,282, 1,283, 1,284, 1,285, 1,286, 1,287, 1,288, 1,289, 1,290, 1,291, 1,292, 1,293, 1,294, 1,295, 1,296, 1,297, 1,298, 1,299, 1,300, 1,301, 1,302, 1,303, 1,304, 1,305, 1,306, 1,307, 1,308, 1,309, 1,310, 1,311, 1,312, 1,313, 1,314, 1,315, 1,316, 1,317, 1,318, 1,319, 1,320, 1,321, 1,322, 1,323, 1,324, 1,325, 1,326, 1,327, 1,328, 1,329, 1,330, 1,331, 1,332, 1,333, 1,334, 1,335, 1,336, 1,337, 1,338, 1,339, 1,340, 1,341, 1,342, 1,343, 1,344, 1,345, 1,346, 1,347, 1,348, 1,349, 1,350, 1,351, 1,352, 1,353, 1,354, 1,355, 1,356, 1,357, 1,358, 1,359, 1,360, 1,361, 1,362, 1,363, 1,364, 1,365, 1,366, 1,367, 1,368, 1,369, 1,370, 1,371, 1,372, 1,373, 1,374, 1,375, 1,376, 1,377, 1,378, 1,379, 1,380, 1,381, 1,382, 1,383, 1,384, 1,385, 1,386, 1,387, 1,388, 1,389, 1,390, 1,391, 1,392, 1,393, 1,394, 1,395, 1,396, 1,397, 1,398, 1,399, 1,400, 1,401, 1,402, 1,403, 1,404, 1,405, 1,406, 1,407, 1,408, 1,409, 1,410, 1,411, 1,412, 1,413, 1,414, 1,415, 1,416, 1,417, 1,418, 1,419, 1,420, 1,421, 1,422, 1,423, 1,424, 1,425, 1,426, 1,427, 1,428, 1,429, 1,430, 1,431, 1,432, 1,433, 1,434, 1,435, 1,436, 1,437, 1,438, 1,439, 1,440, 1,441, 1,442, 1,443, 1,444, 1,445, 1,446, 1,447, 1,448, 1,449, 1,450, 1,451, 1,452, 1,453, 1,454, 1,455, 1,456, 1,457, 1,458, 1,459, 1,460, 1,461, 1,462, 1,463, 1,464, 1,465, 1,466, 1,467, 1,468, 1,469, 1,470, 1,471, 1,472, 1,473, 1,474, 1,475, 1,476, 1,477, 1,478, 1,479, 1,480, 1,481, 1,482, 1,483, 1,484, 1,485, 1,486, 1,487, 1,488, 1,489, 1,490, 1,491, 1,492, 1,493, 1,494, 1,495, 1,496, 1,497, 1,498, 1,499, 1,500, 1,501, 1,502, 1,503, 1,504, 1,505, 1,506, 1,507, 1,508, 1,509, 1,510, 1,511, 1,512, 1,513, 1,514, 1,515, 1,516, 1,517, 1,518, 1,519, 1,520, 1,521, 1,522, 1,523, 1,524, 1,525, 1,526, 1,527, 1,528, 1,529, 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,533, 1,534, 1,535, 1,536, 1,537, 1,538, 1,539, 1,540, 1,541, 1,542, 1,543, 1,544, 1,545, 1,546, 1,547, 1,548, 1,549, 1,550, 1,551, 1,552, 1,553, 1,554, 1,555, 1,556, 1,557, 1,558, 1,559, 1,560, 1,561, 1,562, 1,563, 1,564, 1,565, 1,566, 1,567, 1,568, 1,569, 1,570, 1,571, 1,572, 1,573, 1,574, 1,575, 1,576, 1,577, 1,578, 1,579, 1,580, 1,581, 1,582, 1,583, 1,584, 1,585, 1,586, 1,587, 1,588, 1,589, 1,590, 1,591, 1,592, 1,593, 1,594, 1,595, 1,596, 1,597, 1,598, 1,599, 1,600, 1,601, 1,602, 1,603, 1,604, 1,605, 1,606, 1,607, 1,608, 1,609, 1,610, 1,611, 1,612, 1,613, 1,614, 1,615, 1,616, 1,617, 1,618, 1,619, 1,620, 1,621, 1,622, 1,623, 1,624, 1,625, 1,626, 1,627, 1,628, 1,629, 1,630, 1,631, 1,632, 1,633, 1,634, 1,635, 1,636, 1,637, 1,638, 1,639, 1,640, 1,641, 1,642, 1,643, 1,644, 1,645, 1,646, 1,647, 1,648, 1,649, 1,650, 1,651, 1,652, 1,653, 1,654, 1,655, 1,656, 1,657, 1,658, 1,659, 1,660, 1,661, 1,662, 1,663, 1,664, 1,665, 1,666, 1,667, 1,668, 1,669, 1,670, 1,671, 1,672, 1,673, 1,674, 1,675, 1,676, 1,677, 1,678, 1,679, 1,680, 1,681, 1,682, 1,683, 1,684, 1,685, 1,686, 1,687, 1,688, 1,689, 1,690, 1,691, 1,692, 1,693, 1,694, 1,695, 1,696, 1,697, 1,698, 1,699, 1,700, 1,701, 1,702, 1,703, 1,704, 1,705, 1,706, 1,707, 1,708, 1,709, 1,710, 1,711, 1,712, 1,713, 1,714, 1,715, 1,716, 1,717, 1,718, 1,719, 1,720, 1,721, 1,722, 1,723, 1,724, 1,725, 1,726, 1,727, 1,728, 1,729, 1,730, 1,731, 1,732, 1,733, 1,734, 1,735, 1,736, 1,737, 1,738, 1,739, 1,740, 1,741, 1,742, 1,743, 1,744, 1,745, 1,746, 1,747, 1,748, 1,749, 1,750, 1,751, 1,752, 1,753, 1,754, 1,755, 1,756, 1,757, 1,758, 1,759, 1,760, 1,761, 1,762, 1,763, 1,764, 1,765, 1,766, 1,767, 1,768, 1,769, 1,770, 1,771, 1,772, 1,773, 1,774, 1,775, 1,776, 1,777, 1,778, 1,779, 1,780, 1,781, 1,782, 1,783, 1,784, 1,785, 1,786, 1,787, 1,788, 1,789, 1,790, 1,791, 1,792, 1,793, 1,794, 1,795, 1,796, 1,797, 1,798, 1,799, 1,800, 1,801, 1,802, 1,803, 1,804, 1,805, 1,806, 1,807, 1,808, 1,809, 1,810, 1,811, 1,812, 1,813, 1,814, 1,815, 1,816, 1,817, 1,818, 1,819, 1,820, 1,821, 1,822, 1,823, 1,824, 1,825, 1,826, 1,827, 1,828, 1,829, 1,830, 1,831, 1,832, 1,833, 1,834, 1,835, 1,836, 1,837, 1,838, 1,839, 1,840, 1,841, 1,842, 1,843, 1,844, 1,845, 1,846, 1,847, 1,848, 1,849, 1,850, 1,851, 1,852, 1,853, 1,854, 1,855, 1,856, 1,857, 1,858, 1,859, 1,860, 1,861, 1,862, 1,863, 1,864, 1,865, 1,866, 1,867, 1,868, 1,869, 1,870, 1,871, 1,872, 1,873, 1,874, 1,875, 1,876, 1,877, 1,878, 1,879, 1,880, 1,881, 1,882, 1,883, 1,884, 1,885, 1,886, 1,887, 1,888, 1,889, 1,890, 1,891, 1,892, 1,893, 1,894, 1,895, 1,896, 1,897, 1,898, 1,899, 1,900, 1,901, 1,902, 1,903, 1,904, 1,905, 1,906, 1,907, 1,908, 1,909, 1,910, 1,911, 1,912, 1,913, 1,914, 1,915, 1,916, 1,917, 1,918, 1,919, 1,920, 1,921, 1,922, 1,923, 1,924, 1,925, 1,926, 1,927, 1,928, 1,929, 1,930, 1,931, 1,932, 1,933, 1,934, 1,935, 1,936, 1,937, 1,938, 1,939, 1,940, 1,941, 1,942, 1,943, 1,944, 1,945, 1,946, 1,947, 1,948, 1,949, 1,950, 1,951, 1,952, 1,953, 1,954, 1,955, 1,956, 1,957, 1,958, 1,959, 1,960, 1,961, 1,962, 1,963, 1,964, 1,965, 1,966, 1,967, 1,968, 1,969, 1,970, 1,971, 1,972, 1,973, 1,974, 1,975, 1,976, 1,977, 1,978, 1,979, 1,980, 1,981, 1,982, 1,983, 1,984, 1,985, 1,986, 1,987, 1,988, 1,989, 1,990, 1,991, 1,992, 1,993, 1,994, 1,995, 1,996, 1,997, 1,998, 1,999, 2,000.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.
PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT IN CURRENCY.

CAUTION TO BANKERS AND BROKERS AND THE PUBLIC.
Our receipt for 5,000 Northern Pacific Railroad 7 3-10 Bonds was this day fraudulently and without consideration obtained. Should it be offered for sale, we will pay $600 for the detention of the party offering it, should it be the rogue who obtained it. The receipt is of no value, and will not be honored.
The party who thus fraudulently obtained receipt is a large-framed man, about 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, prominent nose, (peg,) square face, high cheek bones, large mouth, defective teeth, short, black, wiry whiskers; had on heavy, dark sack overcoat.
M. BOLLES & CO.,
BOSTON, March 15, 1871. No. 20 State-st.

STOLEN.
All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad:
Nos. 1,658 and 1,659, $1,000 each;
Nos. 35 to 40, inclusive, $500 each.
In all $6,000; said Bonds having been stolen and payment stopped.
M. BOLLES & CO.
BOSTON, March 18, 1871.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS
WANTED BY R. S. BAILEY, No. 8 Wall-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, at the close of business March 13, 1871:
RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts.....$680,366 42
United States bonds to secure circulation.....276,000 00
United States bonds on hand.....17,000 00
Due from redeeming agents.....74,000 00
Banking-house.....6,000 00
Current expenses.....4,226 34
Taxes paid.....2,782 15
Premiums.....7,000 00
Checks and other cash items.....4,967 47
Exchanges for Clearing-house.....46,520 72
Bills of other national banks.....8,150 00
Fractional currency.....4,065 00
Specie.....1,000 00
Legal-tender notes.....190,000 00
Total.....$1,324,949 69
LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in.....$250,000 00
Surplus fund.....40,000 00
Discounts.....1,670 45
Interest.....1,062 50
Profit and loss.....7,666 24
National bank circulation outstanding.....220,000 00
Individual deposits.....804,577 22
Certified checks.....12,000 00
Total.....$1,324,949 69
State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1871.
WM. BROWNE,
Notary Public City of New-York.
Correct. Attest:
THOS. McLELLAND,
ORION ADAMS,
WALTER G. LANE,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, at the close of business on the 13th day of March, 1871:
RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts.....$11,326,849 29
Overdrafts.....1,223 71
United States bonds to secure circulation.....250,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits.....250,000 00
United States bonds on hand.....1,100,000 00
Stocks, New-York City and State.....83,000 00
Stocks, other than New-York.....50,000 00
Due from other national banks.....97,838 62
Due from other banks and bankers.....29,466 36
Banking-house.....400,000 00
Current expenses.....21,218 97
Cash items, including checks on out-of-town banks.....25,436 03
Exchanges for Clearing-house.....3,779,542 22
Bills of other national banks.....278,195 00
Fractional currency and nickels.....1,549 62
Specie.....25,579 85
Gold Treasury notes.....675,000 00
Gold checks on other banks.....47,919 30
Legal-tender notes.....1,150,923 00
Three per cent. certificates.....2,470,000 00
Total.....$27,331,542 98
LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in.....$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund.....3,022,114 96
Profits.....222,625 22
National bank circulation outstanding.....4,499,415 00
Dividends unpaid.....28,894 00
Individual deposits.....8,526,823 75
Certified checks.....2,438,610 18
United States deposits.....2,128 62
Deposits United States disbursing officers.....1,220,142 67
Due to national banks.....971,913 47
Due to other banks and bankers.....
Total.....$27,331,542 98
I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 24th day of March, 1871.
GEO. T. EDELL,
C. B. RUSSELL,
DENNING DUER,
} Notary Public.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 432 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT A MEETing of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company will be held at their office, No. 432 Canal-st., on TUESDAY the 4th day of April next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees and three Inspectors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. (one hour.) The transfer-books will be closed on the 1st of April, and all after election.
WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO., March 16, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 34 New-st., Room No. 37. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 28, and be reopened April 4.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 312 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on strictly first-class, improved property in the City of New-York, worth at least double this amount; no bonus or commission required. Apply to D. E. STORE, No. 192 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of Commonwealth.
EDWARD HAIGHT, JR., Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st.,
New-York.
We transact a general Ban

THE RING AND THE SCHOOLS.

Tweed's Manœuvre to Retain His Favorite Commissioners.

Secret Scheme for Maintaining the Present Board of Education—Danger to Our Public Schools—Diminished Attendance of Scholars Since 1863.

The friends of the public school system of the City, as it existed before the Ring commenced tampering with it, have a new danger to meet in the shape of an amendment introduced by TWEED in his Tax Levy on Thursday last, in the Senate, abolishing the present Board of Education. The significance of the amendment is found in the fact, of which the Ring is afraid to have known, that although its apparent purpose is to legislate the existing Commissioners out of office, it is really intended to keep them in their places. According to the provisions of the act which created the Commissioners, more than one of them are descendents on the Ring, they were not to continue in their official seats longer than December next, when a new Board was to be elected. Now, the hidden motive of TWEED'S antipathetous amendment is to prevent such election by conferring on the Mayor the power of reappointing the twelve men who now compose the Board of Education. This is desirable because the Ring are entirely satisfied with the members of the present Board, and do not desire to encounter the calamity of having them ousted at a public election.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

A glance at the persons who constitute the Board will show what their relations are to the Ring. First comes NATHANIEL SANDS, who pretends to be a Republican, although he loyally bends to be a Tammany Commissioner. He helped to have the old Ring Tax Commissioner. He helped to have the old Ring Tax Commissioner. He helped to have the old Ring Tax